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CO-OPERATIVE CROP SELLING IDEA SPREADS

Many Nations Send Men to U. S. and Canada to Study the System

SWISS AND FRENCH FIRST TO USE PLAN

Switzerland, Records Show, Had Coöperatives 400 Years Ago

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Coöperative marketing of farm products is assuming world-wide importance as varying forms of farmer-owned and controlled sales organizations are adopted in many nations, it is reported at the Federal Farm Board.

Representatives of Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France and Germany are among many who have recently come to the United States for the purpose of studying sales groups as worked out in this country, according to the report. As an aid to these investigators, the collection of data gathered through many years by the Department of Agriculture and more recently by the Federal Farm Board, has been thrown open to them. This collection is declared to be the most complete source library on coöperative farmers' organizations in the Western Hemisphere.

In addition to consulting the records in Washington, the investigators have in many instances traveled to the wheat, citrus fruit, and cotton belts for the purpose of studying the movement at first hand.

Swiss and French peasants in the Jura Mountains were the first to adopt coöperative sales methods for farm produce, according to the records at the Farm Board. Some 400 years ago coöperative dairy organizations are known to have existed in Switzerland, and the movement has progressed steadily until at the present day 95 per cent of the dairymen there are reported to be members of such associations. There are more than 3000 Swiss coöperatives, the records show, with herds totaling 550,000 cows under their control.

Movement Is Spreading

The United States and Canada are at the present time the largest centers of activity for coöperatives, and increasing adoption of the system is noted throughout southern Europe, South America, and Australia, according to the Farm Board data.

Outside of the United States, Canada has the most extensive system of coöperatives, with two wheat organizations on a Dominion scale that market annually about 300,000,000 bushels of wheat, the records reveal. These organizations have been evolving for more than 20 years, through local to provincial and finally Dominion status.

These wheat pools of Canada sell to approximately 20 nations, including Japan, Africa, Siberia and India. There are also associations in Canada for the marketing of wool, and some 5,000,000 pounds a year are handled by them. Poultry, live stock, and apples are other commodities organized

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Supply Ship Gets Food to Icebound Arctic Police Post

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—The 2700-ton sealer Beothic, chartered each summer by the Government as a supply ship for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police posts in the arctic, has just succeeded in getting provisions ashore for Bache Peninsula, a small settlement only 700 miles from the north pole.

Unfavorable radio conditions prevented messages getting through to Ottawa for several days, and some anxiety developed but on Aug. 19 word came in a roundabout way through the direction-finding station in Hudson Strait. A week ago messages indicated the Beothic had succeeded in pounding her steel nose to within 10 miles of the post, but the terrific pressure of the ice compelled its return to an anchorage at Cocked-Hat Island.

Five days' battling with ice floes followed, but the attempt to reach the post had to be given up, and 12 tons of provisions and fuel were unloaded 25 miles away. Eskimos will assist in taking these supplies to Bache Peninsula during the winter.

This most northerly spot has no communication with the outside world except when the supply ship arrives once a year, and officials on the Beothic learned only on Aug. 19 of a notable 1000-mile patrol undertaken last winter by two constables of Bache Peninsula accompanied by an Eskimo, Nookapiungwah, in the course of which they encountered several musk oxen, a few caribou, many wolves and bears.

The Beothic is now off the southerly tip of Ellsmere Island. It will visit Chesterfield Inlet on the west coast of Hudson Bay before returning.

THE MONITOR INDEX

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 20, 1930

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13
Financial News—Pages 10 and 11
Sporting News—Page 12

FEATURES

Fashions and Dressmaking 8
The Home Forum 9
Light for Progress
[With Russian Translation]
Radio Programs 13
News of Freemasonry 13
Daily Features 15
Editorials 16

India's Hollywood Uses Native Actors

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Bombay

INDIA'S little Hollywood here has eight motion picture studios. There are several others scattered about India, but Bombay is the center, turning out 12 to 15 films a month.

The average film here, with native actors, costs $10,000 to $15,000 and its approximate duration in the trade is two years. Some films are hand-colored.

Bombay has five theaters running foreign films, chiefly American and Calcutta has three. The native cinemas in these and other cities are numerous. The larger ones are palatial with gorgeous entrances.

Crop Prices Up While Plans of Relief Advance

Entire Drought Situation Emerging From Guesswork to Facts

While plans for relief in the drought areas of the United States are taking definite shape, as in Illinois, where the 1930 roads and bridges program has been increased by $4,000,000 in order to provide employment for those placed in need of it by the drought, the prices of farm products are reported by the Government to have advanced steadily the first two weeks in August.

Montana also is to increase its highway program and in Ohio, bankers are to take measures to extend farm credits. Stockmen are taking advantage of the privilege, for the payment of a small fee per head, of ranging their cattle and sheep in the national parks. They are crowded as never before.

In Argentina farm prices have been going down and a pool of coöperatives has been formed there to stem the decline.

In the midst of it all, it is rather cheering to hear the report of world agronomists, meeting in Ithaca, N. Y., that, all in all, the position of the farmer in the past few years has shown steady advancement.

Illinois Swells Road Program by $4,000,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—The department of public works and buildings, division of highways, has advertised for bids to be received Sept. 10 on approximately $4,000,000 worth of additional road and bridge contracts in order to relieve unemployment and the attendant conditions caused by the drought in Illinois.

H. H. Cleaveland, director of the department, and Frank T. Sheets, chief highway engineer, announced this work is in addition to the regular 1930 road construction program, and will be distributed so far as possible throughout the central and southern sections of Illinois, which have been particularly hard hit by lack of rainfall.

This work, with about $1,500,000 of road work in northern Illinois and in the Chicago metropolitan area will bring the State's total road program for the year up to $37,000,000. The letting to be held Sept. 10 includes 159 miles of paving, 12 miles of grading, and numerous large bridge projects.

The department previously placed under contract or received bids for roads and bridge work totaling more than $30,000,000 and much of this will also be performed in the drought-stricken areas of the State.

Montana to Increase Its Highway Program

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HELENA, Mont. — Contracts for construction of federal aid highways in Montana, which have reached a total of $1,783,000 for 1930, will be increased by an estimated $750,000 at the meeting of the State Highway

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

PLEA TO ABOLISH SLAVERY VOICED BY LADY SIMON

Thousands Still in Bondage Call for World's Help, She Tells Canadians

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—"There are between 4,000,000 and 6,000,000 slaves calling to you for liberty, for the right to be treated as human beings; slavery must be abolished, and we can do it," was the stirring appeal made by Lady Simon, the wife of Sir John Simon, in an address here Aug. 19.

The crowded meeting was held under the auspices of the distinguished visitors committee of the National Chapter of the Imperial Order, Daughters of the Empire. Lady Simon is a member of that order in India. She is the author of a book on "Slavery," and recently has devoted her talents to the carrying out of the anti-slavery convention of the League of Nations, which has now been signed by 27 countries.

The London Foreign Office calls the slave markets of Abyssinia, where families are sold and the members separated one from the other, "hell," stated Lady Simon. There are 2,000,000 slaves in that country alone, some Abyssinian warriors having as many as 1500. Villages are raided, the inhabitants roped together, and dragged across the desert.

"There is one bright spot in this sad story," Lady Simon said, "the slaves know that if they can get to the Sudan they will be under the British flag and free. No slave is ever sent back." As this is likely to lead to complications the only safe way is to arouse public opinion to a pitch where slavery will not be tolerated in Abyssinia or any other land.

Arabia has 700,000 slaves. The British ships on the Red Sea keep a constant watch for slave vessels to effect captures and rescue passengers. China has 2,000,000 child slaves, chiefly girls. "Slavery so warps the character that both master and slave lose all sense of decency and justice," Lady Simon said. "But China is beginning to open its eyes."

In 1928 North Burma, which is British, liberated 8000 slaves and the same year 213,000 were freed in Sierra Leone.

Lady Simon deplored the fact that there was a widespread belief that slavery had come to an end. Realization that such is not so and that the most cruel systems of slavery still survive in many parts of the world must be impressed to arouse public opinion to the serious nature of the problem.

Wingless Plane Secretly Tested on Barge at Sea

NEW YORK (AP)—The secrets of a new mysterious aircraft, without wings and operated on the rotor idea, are being jealously guarded by three inventors who are developing the craft on a barge on Long Island Sound.

Walter P. Chrysler and Harold Elstner Talbott Jr. are capitalists said to be backing the venture. Nothing could be learned concerning the matter at their offices, however.

The machine is based on the plan used in the celebrated Flettner rotor ship. It resembles a seaplane without wings. A single motor in the nose supplies the traction through a three-bladed propeller. An air-cooled auxiliary motor provides power to rotate the cylinders which take the place of wings.

Two rotors are on each side of the craft. An outrigged rudder is forward, behind is a small pair of tandem cockpits. Between the motor and the cockpits are two large booms used in place of the customary four longérons.

Approach to the barge on which the experiment is being made is closely watched. The three inventors and three assistants are the only persons permitted on board.

Air Mail Dates in Theory From 1822 When Use of Flying Machine Was Urged

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Adoption of air mail was urged upon the Post Office Department as early as 1822, when the editor of Freeman's Journal, published at Norristown, Pa., recommended to the Postmaster-General that a "flying machine" of which he knew would expedite mail deliveries.

Records at the department contain data indicating a general interest in the subject of aerial transportation of mail dating back to the early nineteenth century. The editor of Freeman's Journal wrote to Postmaster-General McLean in 1822 as follows:

"We would advise the Postmaster-General to avail himself of the novel and very ingenious flying machine invented by James Bennett of Philadelphia, by which we conceive the mails would be transported with more celerity, and their arrival at the places of destination be much more certain than is the case at present."

Information as to the nature of the novel and very ingenious flying machine invented by Mr. Bennett of Philadelphia is not given in the records.

Interest in the subject of air mail continued to grow, according to an historical sketch recently compiled by the division of air mail service, until in 1870, when Paris was beleaguered, 500 pounds of mail was sent up in free balloons to be carried out of the city by winds. This method proved unsatisfactory, due to the obvious uncertainty of winds and of the point at which the balloons might land.

Following these early and crude experiments, the definite achievement of practical air mail is dated in 1911 when demonstrations of airplane mail service were made in India, England and the United States.

"The first air mail service in the United States," the Bulletin states, "was conducted at Nassau Boulevard, Long Island, N. Y., during the week of Sept. 23 to 30, 1911. Earle E. Ovington, with his Queen monoplane, was duly appointed an air mail carrier and covered a set route between the temporary post office established at the flying field and the post office at Mineola, N. Y., dropping the pouches at the latter point for the postmaster to pick up."

The Post Office Department continued to urge air mail tests, and during 1912 gave out 31 orders permitting mail to be carried on short exhibition and experimental flights between stations in 16 states. The strides made by aviation during the World War brought out better airplanes, and in 1918 Congress appropriated $100,000 for establishment of an experimental air mail route.

This first route was between Washington and New York, with a stop at Philadelphia. From this point on the growth of air mail has been steady.

Lawless Law of 'Third Degree' Condemned in Report to Bar

Reform in Police Methods Termed Indispensable in Solving Crime Problem

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Better police and police methods were called for at the American Bar Association meetings here as indispensable to the working out of the crime problem. The "third degree" was sharply condemned as official lawlessness.

Reporting on "Lawless Enforcement of the Law," a committee established to study this subject stated that "chiefs of police and sheriffs have admitted whipping, beating, confinement in sweat boxes, in dark cells, the use of an electric chair, prolonged interrogation, and various other forms of torture in order to compel confessions."

The "third degree," however, is not always used to extort confessions or other evidence, the committee found. At times it is administered merely as punishment. It seems also to be used at times to force men to leave the city.

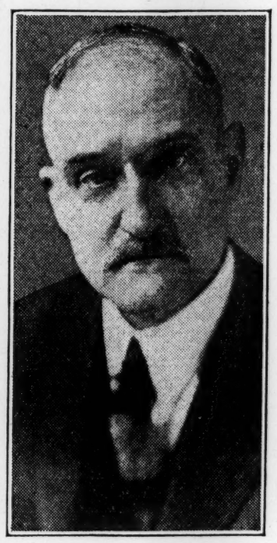
"The American Bar Association, and the state, city and county bar associations ought to be able to shame their own members, the prosecuting attorneys, from longer participation in this inquisition and other lawless acts, from longer conniving and winking at them, and utilizing the results to get easy convictions," declared the committee.

It recommended that the American Bar Association declare that examinations of persons under arrest except in the presence of the prisoner's attorney or the public defender are contrary to sound criminal procedure and an obstacle rather than an aid to the maintenance of law and order.

The third degree, in the sense of rigid and severe examination of men

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Finds Liberty Guarded



Underwood

HENRY U. SIMS
President of American Bar Association

STATE LAW HEAD TOLD TO DIRECT EWALD INQUIRY

Roosevelt Orders Ward to Supersede Crain in Court Graft Case

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt on Aug. 19 ordered Hamilton Ward, Attorney-General, a Republican, to supersede Thomas C. T. Crain, District Attorney, in the investigation of charges that George F. Ewald, former Magistrate in New York City, and who resigned under charges, purchased this office for $10,000.

The Governor directed the convening of an extraordinary term of the Supreme Court of New York City on Sept. 15 to begin the inquiry, naming Philip J. McCook, Supreme Court Justice of the First Judicial District, to preside.

The Governor's action came after he had put in 24 hours perusing the grand jury minutes in the Ewald case, and while Mr. Crain was resubmitting the case to the New York County Grand Jury. Indications from official sources were that the Governor is considering further steps in response to demands of the bar association, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and others, for rigid inquiry into conditions alleged to exist elsewhere in the New York City lower courts. These may be the broadening of the extraordinary grand jury to include all these magistrate courts, with special reference to the case of Albert H. Vitale, who was removed from the Magistrates bench, and an invitation to the appellate division to institute sweeping inquiry such as it was empowered to do in a law adopted at the last legislative session, or to ask the Bar Association of New York to conduct an investigation. The bar association would be unable to subpœna witnesses.

Political observers viewed the move as a bold step on the Governor's part. Several months ago the Governor vetoed a Republican resolution for an inquiry into the New York magistracy and municipal affairs.

Appointment of Justice McCook and Mr. Ward to conduct the investigation was seen also as a shrewd political move, inasmuch as both are Republicans. A year ago the same two officials were named to conduct an investigation of alleged scandals in

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

NATIONAL GRANGE UPHOLDS DRY LAW

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GRANBY, Mass.—Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange, told more than 500 members of Hampshire County Pomona Grange that candidates for political office opposed to the Eighteenth Amendment were lacking in intelligence, knowledge and patriotism to discuss great national problems. He stressed the adherence of the Grange to the Constitution and its unqualified dry stand.

Mr. Taber said: "Another task for the Grange is to see to it that we preserve the ideals and institutions that the Pilgrim and the pioneer brought to America, and in this tercentenary year New England agriculture should rededicate itself to the great work of seeing to it that the newcomers from across the sea do not pull down our standards, but that their standards are built up to the high ideals of our forefathers.

"The Grange has stood for more than 60 years for the enforcement of law, and it is disturbing to find sections, especially in the East, where there are substantial groups with the unsound notion that they will choose the laws that they, themselves, shall elect to obey. The Grange offers no apology for standing by the Constitution and the Eighteenth Amendment."

ARGENTINE SAYS REPUBLIC PLANS TO LEAVE UNION

Williamstown Speaker Cites Country's Resentment of U. S. 'Dominance'

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—The Argentine will withdraw from the Pan-American Union as soon as the new generation gets the reins of government in its hands—or perhaps sooner, Liborio Justo, formerly Chancellor of the Argentine Embassy at Washington, predicted before the Institute of Politics here Aug. 20.

Señor Justo, speaking at the general conference, based his forecast on "the lack of equality and sincerity in the relations between the United States and the Argentine, and the predominating influence of the United States within the union which is not justified in view of the progressive and important character of the Argentine nation."

Declaring that Buenos Aires is the third largest city in the Western Hemisphere, ranking next to New York and Chicago, Señor Justo said: "Before the war, Argentina looked in a most friendly way toward the United States which we considered a big brother and a model to be followed. However, when the United States instituted an aggressive policy in the Caribbean area and revived old doctrines for its own benefit, we began to realize our position in the Western Hemisphere. Argentina entered into

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Tribunal in France Clears German 'Spy'

PARIS (AP)—A Paris military tribunal on Aug. 20 solemnly absolved Charles Leopold Hartmann, of Hollister, Calif., from all stigma of having been a German agent during the World War, and recalling the capital sentence passed upon him in 1919.

The court, in rescinding the capital sentence, transferred it to "an unknown person who usurped Hartmann's identity."

Mr. Hartmann is an American citizen, 75 years old. He was arrested on charges of being a German spy when he made a visit to his birthplace in Alsace.

A net of circumstantial evidence had been woven around him by the activities of the person who had assumed his name, and the French Government, in clearing the Californian, acknowledged that a singular case of mistaken identity had caused his arrest at Nordheim.

The American, a hotel man, through the Embassy, obtained proof that he had lived in the United States since 1872 and had not left that country until he sailed July 3 this year to visit his old home for the first time in a half century.

A court-martial in 1919 had convicted the alleged spy who had received the capital sentence by default.

AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY MAKES BIG STRIDES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Aircraft and aircraft parts manufactured in the United States during 1929 amounted to $61,973,079, an increase of 192.9 per cent over the last preceding check made in 1927, the Department of Commerce reports.

Airplanes, numbering 5130, and valued at $38,724,987, head the list of items making up the total. Seaplanes and amphibians were 176 with a value of $5,949,671, parachutes, 6188, worth $1,437,602, and propellers 14,184 valued at $2,040,299.

MOVE TO ALTER PEACE PACT HAS BIG OBSTACLES

Revising of Treaties, It Is Held, Would Need New Supreme Council

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Now that the campaign for the revision of treaties is fairly launched and Europe seems to be dividing into revisionist and anti-revisionist camps, it would be well to consider whether there exists adequate machinery for dealing peacefully with problems which in the past have usually been solved by war.

It should not be assumed that the time is yet ripe for consideration of the territorial and political dispositions of treaties. It may never be ripe. Yet undoubtedly revisionists are beginning to make a great clamor. Nor should it be assumed that if the treaties were examined, they would be altered. They might simply be confirmed. Nevertheless, it is opportune to look at the provisions of the Versailles Treaty.

It is generally believed that the treaty provides for its own revision. Article 19 is invoked. It was argued at the time of the peace making that if the supreme congress of Paris went astray in the complicated task and if experience showed that mistakes had been made, Article 19 offered a possibility of making changes. This was regarded as an excellent innovation in diplomacy.

It is on this article that Herr Treviranus and others rely. Yet it is only necessary to read it to perceive that its promise is exceedingly vague. It fails to indicate what machinery should be used. It merely says that the Assembly of the League may advise reconsideration by members of the League of treaties which have become inapplicable. But it would seem that unanimity would be required before even this advisory step could be taken, and with stern opposition in many countries the practical effect of this article is problematical.

And if the advice is given, to whom is it given? To the parties concerned? Or to a section of the League, such as the Council? Neither reference seems particularly helpful, for tête-à-tête methods would probably result in a deadlock and the Council of the League would hardly appear to possess power to change the treaties. There are juridical and arbitral bodies, but a juridical body must accept existing law and an arbitral body cannot pretend to revise fundamental statutes.

It follows that if this issue of revision of treaties is pressed, there will eventually be the need of a second peace conference, a supreme congress with powers equal to the original supreme congress, and, therefore, qualified to undo what the original supreme congress did. Minor alterations in the treaties may be consented to without undue insistence on legal formalities, but if there is to be a substantial change, or rather consideration of the possibility of substantial change, nothing short of a supreme congress similar to that of 1919 appears competent.

This point does not as yet occur to those who clamor for revision, nor to those who resist revision, yet it is vital.

Czechoslovakia Acquires Estates for Farm Workers

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE — An agreement is announced between the Czechoslovak Land Reform Office and administrators of estates in Czechoslovakia belonging to the House of Liechtenstein and the German Order of Knights whereby much of their property is taken over by the State. The House of Liechtenstein surrenders about 40,000 hectares and the German Knights about 9000, mainly arable and forest land.

The total value of this property is about $70,000,000. It is planned to subdivide these estates into settlements for land workers. Altogether more than 800,000 hectares of land of different kinds have been acquired under the Land Reform Act to the end of 1929.

Much criticism has been made by Czechoslovak Germans on the grounds that German landowners have particularly suffered under this act and that the new settlers are almost invariably Czechs. It must not be forgotten, however, that under the old régime most of the land was in the hands of the Austrian nobility.

London to Radiocast Works by Americans

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

FOR the first time in this country a program of American composers of music will be radiocast, Aug. 25 at 10:20 p. m., on 261 meters. The items include piano compositions by Charles Griffes, Louis Gruenberg, and Leo Sowerby; violin solos by Marion Bauer, Rosalie Housman, J. Alden Carpenter and Emerson Whithorne, and songs by Whithorne, Cranston Sharp, and E. D. Horsman.

Filmed Events to Come First in Television

Day's News to Be Seen in Homes on Evening of Their Occurrence

By VOLNEY D. HURD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont. — Television pictures of the day's news at your leisure the same evening are foreseen as the first practical use of television by O. B. Hanson, of the National Broadcasting Company, speaking before the Institute of Radio Engineers in conference at the King Edward Hotel here Aug. 19.

Television at its present stage of development is not very effective in repeating action taking place in front of its "eye," but it can reproduce motion pictures with considerable facility and accuracy. Therefore, motion picture films are the logical first step in television, stated Mr. Hanson.

The film in this case is an aid to television inasmuch as the news is happening through the day when the man is busy as his office and the woman busy around the house.

Hour for News Pictures

In the evening the day's events can have been photographed and the films developed, ready to be run off in the television transmitting studio. Thus a definite hour on the air will be given over to the news pictures, even as verbal news bulletins are now given. The family will sit around the screen and see and hear the day's happenings.

Mr. Hanson also told why radio programs some years ago would start out well and then begin sounding a bit "sour" at the end of the period. He pointed out that keeping studios quiet means keeping them well insulated and thus tightly closed up. Then ventilation becomes a problem. In the early days ventilation was ignored. A group of musicians in an air-tight studio would soon cause the humidity to climb up. The moisture would put the instruments out of tune and keep them out, too. Thus by the end of a program everything was off key.

The refrigerated and dehumidified air-producing machines which now keep our theaters so cool on hot summer nights came to the rescue. Now the temperature and humidity can be successfully kept down so that at the end of the hour everything still sounds as it should.

'Down in Front' Best

Albert Murray of Radio-victor, speaking on the subject of talking picture theater installations, stated that "down in front" is the best place to sit in a talkie theater. Most people, he stated, sit where they happen to land and think that they are hearing everything as it shculd be, but such is not the case. No matter how perfectly the sound comes out from the speakers behind the motion picture screen on the stage, the design of the playhouse can render the reproduction, as far as the listener is concerned, quite poor.

Under balconies, for instance, certain notes or certain tone ranges in the speakers' voices will be almost entirely cut out, causing an unnatural sound. The loudspeakers, too, are better pointed in one direction than another, and, as they are at an average best pointed toward the center, the side seats do not get a fair reception of the tone.

Therefore in the center and as far down as you can go and still be able to look at the pictures with comfort is the rule to follow in choosing a theater seat if the best possible results in talking pictures are to be realized.

With engineers attacking these problems, they will ultimately be solved, stated Mr. Murray.

English Rural Parishes to Discard Oil Lanterns for Electric Lights

BY RADIO FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — In future the rural workers of six parishes in East Anglia will be able to discard the old-fashioned oil lamp in farm and cottage. A novel and significant experiment in the electrification of rural areas is about to be carried out by the Central Electricity Board to prove its conviction that it is possible to confer the boon of electricity on scattered farms and villages and make the project pay.

The scheme proposed is an all-electric demonstration area of 100 square miles in the county of Norfolk—an advance installment of the board's East England development scheme. The East England section of the "national grid" is the smallest of eight zones covering England, Wales and a part of Scotland, and its development means that the grid, on paper, is now complete for England and Wales. Farms, workshops and cottages are to be given the latest electrical equipment at the lowest possible rates. An official of the board said the "region will be five years ahead of the times." He added that the board is sure of success in the project which some have criticized as being impossible without financial loss.

The district selected for the experiments extends from Aylsham to East Dereham, including the ancient market town of Reepham. Power will be supplied from the Thorpe station of the Norwich Corporation and will be carried by overhead lines, the initial cost of which will be borne by the board which intends to make the district a model among industrialized agricultural areas.

The variety of farm work in the area will, it is said, test the versatility of the electrical machinery and its efficiency when put to small scale use. There are three supply experiments for rural areas already in existence in England but the Norfolk project, being newer, is the most significant yet sponsored by the board.

CHINESE 'REDS' BURN WUSUEH, YANGTSE PORT

Radio Report Says Refugees Flee City—Japanese Send Gunboat

PEIPING SEES LOSS IN SEPARATE RULES

Chinese Writes About War's Effect on Thousands of Noncombatants

HANKOW (AP)—Wireless reports Aug. 20 said Communists captured, looted and burned Wusueh, important Yangtse River port 25 miles above Kiukiang. Many refugees fled to the country. A Japanese gunboat was ordered to the scene.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING—The residents of Peiping view with mixed emotions the formation of a separate northern government in this city, under the joint leadership of northern militarists and opposition leaders of the Kuomintang.

Retail merchants are hopeful that the new government will increase business, and help to offset the severe damage wrought by civil wars. They hope that railways may again be permitted to carry goods instead of soldiers, and that a number of new taxes may be abolished.

At the same time, however, they fear they will be called upon to bear the cost of a separate government. Previous Chinese Governments have proved to be an expensive luxury, with advantages not worth what they cost. With separate governments in Peiping and Nanking, they feel that the cost will be higher rather than lower, and the advantages probably fewer.

Thoughtful Chinese consider the case of Shansi Province. During the first 15 years of the Republic, this province was the most prosperous in China. It became known as the "model province" because its Governor, Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, held himself aloof from national politics and devoted his entire attention to keeping his province free of civil war. The Government's expenses were comparatively small.

But in 1926, General Yen was drawn, somewhat against his will, into national politics with the inevitable civil wars. The cost of his army became greater every year, and Shansi's prosperity began to decline. Today the province must contribute its full share to the cost of the "northern armies," and its reserves have already been depleted. General Yen has become a national figure, but his reputation in his own province has declined steadily, until he is regarded as much the same as any other "warlord."

It is fairly evident that the sympathy of students in Peiping and of the educated classes generally have been with the Government at Nanking in the conflict this year. These people feel that the real hope for improvement in China in the near future rests with Nanking rather than the north. Nanking has had constructive ideas, even though civil wars have prevented their application.

The majority of Chinese observers, even in the north, cannot believe that the northern coalition has much to offer. The opposition elements are too diverse, they feel, to agree for long on fundamental policies. The generals who have waged war against Nanking seem to have no constructive program which can replace Nanking if the latter is defeated.

The arrival in Peiping of hundreds of jobless politicians, eager to support any government which will give them work, has not increased confidence in the new coalition. Most of the arrivals are not of the highest type. They are job-seekers, not patriots. They appear to have only their own immediate interests at heart. But Chinese of this type have no power at present: they must look on while the militarists and politicians do what they please, only hoping that some miracle may happen which may make a united China possible.

Innocent Citizens Affected by War Unaware of Cause

A Chinese correspondent writes as follows on "China's Innocent Citizens in the Civil War":

Since China's military leaders began to play for the supremacy of the nation last spring, the attention of the world has been on the movements of the opposing forces, the looting and sacking of villages, and the capturing of strategic cities, while little has been mentioned about the millions of common citizens and innocent noncombatants.

No authentic statistics or reliable reports can be obtained on the actual number of lives lost, both military and noncombatant, since the outbreak of the present civil strife. What is obvious, however, is, in addition to the soldiers who are actually affected by the fighting, millions of innocent citizens and noncombatants are, more or less, indirectly and directly affected.

The present civil war, which has been raging for the last five months, has from the beginning been concentrated in Honan and Shantung, two provinces in central China. Villages and hamlets that have been victims to either the winning or retreating armies are now left in the diminishing smoke and a heap of ashes. Other towns and cities have been severely damaged owing to the wild marksmen of the bombing planes that have made air raids on the enemy territory, while other fi

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

GRAPE MEN OPEN FIRM TO MARKET BY-PRODUCTS

Mrs. Willebrandt Acts for Concern Providing Legal Uses for Industry

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Formation of the Giant Fruit Industries, Inc., new coöperative corporation to market grape by-products, is viewed by officials here as an indication that the grape industry means to dispose of its surplus in a legal way.

The surplus will be manufactured into grape juice, raisins and concentrates, under the direction of the new corporation. It will abandon all alcohol manufacture, it is understood. If it succeeds it will disprove the idea, held by some, that the California grape industry must necessarily be ruined by prohibition.

Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, former Assistant Attorney-General in charge of prohibition, is acting as counsel in Washington for the California grape growers.

There has been no liberalization in permits for wine making granted to California grape growers, according to James M. Doran, Commissioner of Industrial Alcohol.

He denied reports inferring that harmony between prohibition officials and grape growers was the result of laxity on the part of enforcement officials.

Last summer Dr. Doran made a trip to the Pacific coast to see what could be done to aid the grape industry to dispose of its surplus. Channels were opened whereby grapes could be put into the hands of eastern commission merchants and kept out of the hands of bootleggers. Although the Prohibition Bureau could not prevent private buying of grapes to be made into wines at home, it is believed that much good was accomplished in finding markets for the product and in keeping it out of the hands of large scale liquor manufacturers.

The new corporation plays an important part in the Federal Farm Board's program to stabilize the grape industry. The by-product manufacturers, who are also owners of 18,000 acres of vineyards, have agreed with the Farm Board that they will deed to the new Fruit Industries, Inc., their manufacturing plants, which have an approximate value of $3,500,000.

These plants will be mortgaged to the Farm Board to secure a loan of approximately $1,500,000 to be used exclusively in expanding the capacity of the plants and in equipping idle plants of the Sun-Maid Raisin Growers in the Fresno area as rapidly as the by-products can be sold at prices giving a reasonable return.

Of the 375,000 tons of grapes annually produced the portion that cannot be used as fresh grapes or raisins will be turned into preserved juices and concentrates. A sufficient quantity will be turned into by-products by the corporation to allow growers a profit on the remaining crop that is sold as fresh fruit, according to the plans. If the grapes cannot be sold at a profit or used in by-products, they will be allowed to remain on the vines.

Manufacturers are confident that within a few years a demand can be raised for by-products that will absorb the entire annual surplus at a profit.

If the enterprise is successful the whole thing will be taken over in a few years by the industry itself as a coöperative.

CROP PRICES UP WHILE PLANS OF RELIEF ADVANCE

(Continued from Page 1)

Commission when contracts for building of 91 miles of highway and 24 bridges will be signed. The contracts will bring the total mileage of federal aid highways constructed in Montana this year to 357.

Farm Products Prices Gain Steadily in August

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Prices for many farm products gained steadily during the first two weeks of August, it is reported by the Department of Agriculture. Corn and wool held steady, while dairy products, potatoes, feed stuffs and several types of live stock are given as having upward price trends.

"The corn market held generally steady," the statement declared, "but the recent sharp advance in prices was checked. Commercial foodstuff prices advanced sharply, stimulated by higher feed grain prices and the lower carrying capacity of pastures. Mill feeds advanced $2 to $6 a ton during the second week of the month. Hay markets strengthened somewhat. Demand was good at practically all markets, particularly for the better grades of hay."

Most grains declined from recent high levels, and hard winter wheat is reported at cash prices 4 to 6 cents lower than in previous weeks.

Position of the Farmer Shows Steady Advance

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ITHACA, N. Y.—On the whole, the economic position of the farmer has been improving considerably in recent years, according to A. R. Mann, dean of the Agricultural College of Cornell University, speaking here Aug. 19 before more than 300 experts from this country and abroad attending the second international conference of agricultural economists.

"That agriculture broadly viewed has been making progress toward recovery, even though it has come slowly, is attested by a number of facts," Dean Mann declared. "This progress, however, has been obscured by the very serious conditions confronting hay, grain and cotton farmers, and it must be remembered that these are very large items in American production.

"During recent years, when wheat and cotton farmers have suffered acutely, dairy farmers in many parts of the country, particularly in the Northeast, and until recently livestock farmers, have been making substantial recovery from the low point of earlier years."

Prof. H. C. M. Case, of the University of Illinois, president of the American Farm Economic Association, an organization of agrarian economists and research workers, praised the Federal Farm Board for teaching the doctrine and practice of coöperation to millions of farmers.

Mr. Case referred to the difficulty of many persons who have as much as $40,000 to $60,000 invested in agriculture in curtailing their crops when markets are threatened with a glut. The very existence of many of these, he said, depends upon the largest possible output they can market.

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Fruit and Vegetable Shipments Near Normal

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Recent relief from drought and high temperatures in most parts of the country is expected by the Department of Agriculture to aid greatly in maintaining a normal volume of fruit and vegetable shipments for the rest of the season.

Movement of 33 important fruits and vegetables during the week ended Aug. 16 totaled 19,390 cars, nearly the same as the week preceeding, according to reports received from railroads by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"There were some decreases in shipments of watermelons, tomatoes and western apples during the past week," the bureau says. "The southeastern melon season is about finished and supplies will now become limited. Tomatoes become largely a home-grown proposition during late summer and early fall when car lot shipments decrease. The decrease in western apples is only temporary; the movement is expected to increase soon with the harvest of the main northwestern crop.

Compared with the opening week of August, large increases of movement were registered the past week for potatoes, pears, grapes, onions, cabbage and eastern apples. The northern tier of states was beginning to ship many potatoes; Minnesota ranked second only to New Jersey last week. Northwestern pears have been added to those from California, and many shipments are going to canneries. Grape movement is active in California and the Ozark region. The late or main crop onion and cabbage states are beginning to make large shipments.

Governor of Oklahoma Perfects Relief Plan

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—W. J. Holloway, Governor of Oklahoma, has perfected a state-wide drought organization and has been informed by President Hoover that his State will receive fullest coöperation from the Federal Government in its plans.

The same assistance will be granted any state that feels the need of an organization such as was outlined at the conference, Mr. Hoover has made it known.

National Ranges Crowded

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DENVER, Colo.—The national forests are carrying a capacity of cattle and sheep this season, due to extreme dry weather in other range districts. These forests provide room for 350,000 cattle and about 1,000,000 sheep. About 50 per cent of the sheep and 25 per cent of the cattle owned by Colorado stockmen are now grazing in the Rockies on Government land for which the fee of 14½ cents a head per month for cattle and 4½ cents a head per month for sheep is being paid the Forestry Service, one-fourth of which goes back to the counties and state.

Ohio Banks Plan Relief

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBUS, Ohio—A committee of Ohio bankers meeting with Gov. Myers V. Cooper Aug. 19 adopted a motion favoring organization of a credit corporation to make available in Ohio the funds of the Intermediate Credit Bank at Louisville, Ky., for the extension of credit in rural communities affected by the drought. It was the understanding that the initial capital of the credit corporation will be $250,000, to be subscribed by Ohio banks. Details of the organization were left to the Council of Administration of the Ohio Bankers' Association.

Argentine Crops Lower

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—Initial sales of the new wheat and linseed crops have brought prices considerably lower than those realized at this time last year. Wheat sold at prices ranging from 9 pesos and 20 centavos to 9 pesos and 28 centavos per 100 kilograms (220 lbs.), compared with last year's price of 11 pesos, 45 centavos. Linseed brought 11 pesos, 45 centavos per 100 kilograms, compared with 15 pesos, 90 centavos last year.

Par for the Argentine paper peso is 42.44 cents. It was quoted Aug. 18 at 36.43¾ as compared with 41.98 a year ago.

Argentine Pool Formed

ROSARIO, Argentina (By U. P.)—A number of agrarian associations here have formed "The Argentine Grain Pool of the Association of Argentine Coöperatives." The pool will finance members who may receive an advance of up to 80 per cent on the value of their grain holdings from the pool. All agrarian associations will be invited to join.

CUBA EASES LUGGAGE RULE

HAVANA (AP)—Tourists and passengers arriving in Havana for a short visit or while in transit to other countries now may bring luggage with personal belongings ashore. Previously rules to check smuggling caused bringing of suit cases and valises from ships to be prohibited.

BAKERS EXPLAIN WHY PRICES OF BREAD STAY UP

Agree Flour Is Cheap but That It Is Only Quarter of Cost in Loaf

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. PAUL, Minn.—If the housewives of the United States want cheap wheat and flour to mean cheap bread on their tables, they must bake it themselves.

Minnesota millers' publications have just issued a statement by C. P. Ehlers, secretary-manager of the Indiana Bakers' Association, showing that the baker today is unable to pass reductions in flour prices along to the consumer by cutting bread prices.

Reductions in bread prices have not kept pace in the last two years with the reductions in wheat and flour prices because the manufacturing and distribution costs of the baking industry represent 75 per cent of the cost of a loaf of bread and there have been no great declines in these factors, according to the baking industry reports.

Wheat prices always directly affect the price of flour and a drop in wheat has been consistently followed by a drop in flour. A comparison of the average wheat prices and flour quotations at Chicago during the first week of August in the last 16 years is shown in the following table issued by the Millers' National Federation.

Year	Wheat	Flour	Year	Wheat	Flour
1915	$1.27	$5.18	1923	.98	5.25
1916	1.33	5.90	1924	1.33	6.57
1917	2.55	12.80	1925	1.65	7.67
1918	2.24	10.90	1926	1.39	6.92
1919	2.23	10.38	1927	1.39	6.70
1920	2.40	10.75	1928	1.22	5.92
1921	1.08	5.50	1929	1.41	6.67
1922	1.08	5.50	1930	.85	4.50

The Northwestern Miller has estimated that as a general rule, milling companies charge about 50 cents for converting 4½ bushels of wheat into a barrel of flour. The miller's profit is realized largely in the feeds which they secure as by-products in the manufacture of flour. As the prices of these feeds go up, the service charge for the production of the flour is absorbed, and, consequently with a very strong feed market, the price of flour to the consumer may fall to the actual cost of the wheat necessary to produce it.

Defending the maintenance of bread prices despite the drop in flour prices, Corydon G. Call, general manager of the Purity Baking Company at St. Paul, declared that competition has become so keen in the baking field that production costs, selling and delivery costs and ingredient costs have increased to the point where they completely overshadow the cost of flour as price-setting factors of bread. He also insisted that the makers today were not benefiting by the present low flour prices.

"Large bakeries today purchase their flour on specification," he said. "This flour must be specially prepared by the mills and then subjected to an aging process of as long as 30 days. Consequently the bread being eaten today is made of the flour purchased at the price levels of at least 90 days ago. Profits of practically all the leading baking companies of the country have shown tremendous losses in the first half of this year in comparison to the first half of 1929 despite the erroneous popular impression that the baker is 'cashing in' on cheap flour and keeping up the price of bread."

Mr. Call insisted that it is impossible for the baker to shift the entire price scale with every shift in the price of flour. "It is very easy to mark bread down one cent when flour is very cheap, but it is very difficult to mark it back up when the price of flour goes up," he said. "The constant shift in prices would be ruinous to an industry as competitive as the baking industry is."

Cheap bread in chain stores has been explained on the ground that these organizations use bread as a leader, selling it at cost in order to attract trade. Furthermore, chain organization bakeries, selling to their own stores do not have the heavy promotional and selling costs which the bakery selling to the independent merchant in competition with other bakeries is forced to incur.

PAGE'S ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED IN CARY, N. C.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—In the quaint but now progressive town of Cary, eight miles west of Raleigh, the seventy-fifth anniversary of the birth of Walter Hines Page, which occurred there in 1855, was celebrated Aug. 15. Admirers and former neighbors heard a letter from President Hoover read, in which the nation's executive paid tribute to the ability of this distinguished North Carolinian. The occasion was described as a "home folks meeting."

Mr. Page spent his first 16 years in his native Wake County village. His path to higher education lay through Trinity and Randolph Macon colleges, Johns Hopkins and German universities. He rose to be a journalist of national reputation prior to his appointment by President Wilson as Ambassador to Great Britain.

COTTON MILLS AVOID OVERPRODUCTION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Seventy-five members of the Cotton Textile Institute, in session here Aug. 16, were told that in spite of slackening of demand for cotton goods during the spring and summer, mills have consistently avoided overproduction; that stock of print cloth on hand at no time this year was so great as at the close of 1929, and that mill inventories have maintained a steady downward trend and at the present time are at the lowest figure this year.

T. M. Marchant, of Greenville, president of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association, commended mill owners on the intelligence and business judgment with which they approached the problem of overproduction and overstocking, and referred to the efforts they have exerted this summer to minimize hardship upon labor.

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Inciting of Afridis Reported in India

PESHAWAR, India (AP)—Reports reached this city Aug. 20 that Indian Congress emissaries from British territory have gone into the Bara Valley in an effort to urge the Afridis to renew their hostilities on the Kurram border.

Activities of the Haji of Turangzai Aug. 20 were reported meeting with some success among the Baszai and Kwhaezai Mohmands.

Friendly Mohmand leaders, considering the likelihood that hostile forces would gather at Gandao Aug. 20 for an attack, have requisitioned the help of large numbers of Khassadars, colorful tribesmen from adjacent territory.

The Utsa region is still occupied by Ghilzai warriors.

Authorities of the adjacent district in Afghanistan Aug. 20 made an effort to hold back the tribesmen on their side of the border. This action was expected to have a good effect on the Shawal tribesmen of Waziristan.

GERMAN FLIER LANDS IN REYKJAVIK, ICELAND

REYKJAVIK, Iceland (AP)—Captain von Gronau, German aviator, flying from the Faroe Islands, arrived here Aug. 20. He intends shortly to continue toward America by way of Frederoksdal, Greenland, where he says a petrol depot has been arranged for him.

BERLIN (AP)—Captain von Gronau, with several companion students of the government-controlled aviation school at Warnemuende, has started upon a training flight to Iceland. The chief official of the Transportation Ministry, which controls the school, stated Aug. 20 that the department was unaware of any intention upon the part of Captain von Gronau to proceed to Greenland or America.

PINCHOT NOMINATION UPHELD BY HIGH COURT

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Gifford Pinchot's nomination for Governor by Pennsylvania Republicans at the primary last May was upheld Aug. 20 by the State Supreme Court. The court denied the petition of Francis Shunk Brown, principal opponent to Mr. Pinchot, to throw out approximately 60,000 ballots cast in Luzerne County on the ground that they had been mutilated by perforations.

Mr. Pinchot carried Luzerne County by a plurality of 26,000 and the entire state by about 20,000. Had Mr. Brown's petition been granted he would have been the nominee by 6000.

ROOSEVELT TO STOP SARATOGA GAMBLING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor of New York, announced Aug. 17 that he has sent letters to the city and county officials at Saratoga Springs instructing them to enforce the state laws respecting gambling and vice.

He acknowledged the receipt of communications from the sheriff and District Attorney of Saratoga county, and the Police Commissioner of Saratoga Springs, in which they said no violations of the law had been found in the recent investigation directed by the Governor.

OGDEN MILLS BACK FROM FOREIGN TRIP

NEW YORK (AP)—Ogden L. Mills, Undersecretary of the Treasury, returned on the Olympic Aug. 19 from a vacation in Europe.

While in Paris he discussed with Walter E. Edge, American Ambassador to France, the French double-extraterritorial tax on American corporations with subsidiaries in France, but said his conversations were unofficial. He described the tax as "particularly burdensome to American competition."

PERSIA DISARMING REBELLIOUS TRIBES

TEHERAN, Persia (AP)—Heavy casualties were reported Aug. 20 in fighting in southern Persia, where Government forces are disarming rebellious tribesmen.

Conflicting reports had reached Teheran of the nature of the conflict. One report stated that rebellion had broken out.

BORDER CHANGE SOUGHT

LISBON (AP)—Portugal will open negotiations in the near future for a rectification of the Spanish border near Villa Verde Ficalho. The Government seeks to have included in Portuguese territory the large area of Vale de Grou.

BRITISH JOBLESS GROW

LONDON (AP)—The Ministry of Labor announced Aug. 19 there were 2,050,737 persons unemployed in Great Britain as of Aug. 11. The figure indicated a gain of 882,669 in a year.

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Safety Razor Firm Increases Earnings

THE earnings record and outlook for makers of the AutoStrop safety razor reveals another instance in which this year is yielding favorabe results to business enterprise.

Having already shown for the first six months of this year a 95-per cent increase in profits as compared with the like period of 1929, AutoStrop Safety Razor Company, Inc., is expected to show an even greater gain in the closing half-year. Officials of the company declare that it is by no means unlikely that earnings for the full year, 1930, will reach the $2,000,000 mark. Earnings for 1929 were $1,065,035.

CHINESE 'REDS' BURN WUSUEH, YANGTSE PORT

(Continued from Page 1)

ing has caused considerable loss. Although no reliable estimate is made as to the number of lives lost, it is generally believed that the total figures are large.

Poor, hard-working farmers who have toiled and waited through the winter months for the coming spring, were on the verge of seeing their crops in full bloom. Like a crash of thunder, the civil war, which has been going on periodically since the establishment of the Republic in 1911, echoed across the plains of the two provinces. The exodus from the would-be affected war area began in a tragic and pathetic state. Women, men, children and animals sought refuge in other towns and villages. All available property was packed in carts, and small groups began a slow march to places unknown.

Many of these villages have been deserted only to infuriate the victorious or retreating armies, whose path led through these villages. In anticipation to make a fortune either by winning or retreating, the whole village would often be destroyed by fire. Many times, ignorant farmers who were fearless, met the extreme torture, when they refused to leave their homes to seek refuge elsewhere. Many of these men were drafted into the army to work, while cattle were either taken away or killed. Whatever these soldiers could get they took, and whatever they could not take, they destroyed.

I remember once in the early spring near Peiping when the mobilization of the northern troops began, I not only saw a common laborer drafted into the service, but also his cart and donkey, which were the sole support of his family.

In the city of Canton in south China I saw coolies who were on the streets looking for work, and tired ricksha men resting by the wayside, being drafted by troops marching out of the city to a local civil war. They were used to carry the munition, kitchen utensils and other supplies. The victims were taken off the streets in a flash, with no word to their families. No one knew where they were going, and no one knew when they would return.

One day early this spring, I was riding in a cattle car on a train on my way to Nankow from Peiping. The weather was chilly and the wind and dust came whistling into the doorless coach. The few passengers in the coach were in fur coats and hats. Cuddled in the corner like a crumpled bundle was a poor lad of 14. No one noticed him at first, but as the car raced across the sandy plain, the small group of inquisitive passengers gathered around the lad. He had no fur coat, and only wore a thin native cloth coat and a pair of trousers, both being filthy and well worn. He was shivering, and he rubbed his thin hands trying to keep warm.

The poor lad came from a poor family in Kalgan, a city north of Peiping. He had joined a detachment of Shansi troops stationed there 12 months ago as a servant to earn two meagre meals to help his family out. Shortly after he joined the army, they were ordered back to Shansi Province. He had been away from home for more than 11 months, and when the detachment found no use for him, gave him a dollar and sent him home alone on a 600-mile journey. There he was, cuddled in the car trying to keep warm, not knowing where he came from, where he was going, and whether his old mother was still living since he left home.

People who are residing in remote cities and treaty ports may not be directly affected by the firing, but they are in one way or other suffering as a consequence of the conflict. As a result of military operations, bridges have been destroyed, railways severed, and passenger transportation as well as cargo exchange crippled. Owing to the seizing of customs ports, shipping concerns have been handicapped by the double regulations of both opposing forces. For this reason prices of commodities have soared skyward, while the standard of living has increased by leaps and bounds.

The Government, in order to keep and maintain the armies, imposes taxes of all natures. Communists take this opportunity when Government troops are engaged at the front to congregate behind the firing lines. Disbanded, but not disarmed, soldiers are recruited by Communist agents who, utilizing the present psychology of the war-worn farmers and laborers, start an uprising. As a result of this mobilization of lawless groups, villages and cities have been plundered and destroyed, thus menacing the stability of the Government. Thus it seems like a general chaos prevailing throughout the whole country.

There is still another group of people, numbering hundreds and thousands, in the interior and remote parts of the country that do not know what are the causes and meaning of the civil strife. Still others who are not aware that a civil war prevails! A cry for better government is ringing in many places, but the cry for "give us peace at all price" is only heard behind the lines.

SUMMER FARES TO CALIFORNIA

Reduced summer fares to the Southwest and Pacific Coast are now in effect on the Washington - Sunset Route. It is an economical and comfortable way to go. Passengers save approximately 50% of sleeping car fare by using Tourist sleeping car service, via New Orleans, Houston, San Antonio and El Paso. Cars leave Washington, D. C., daily. Write today for illustrated booklet "L," time tables and railroad fares.

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PRISONERS' PAROLE PLAN UNDER STUDY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—Edwin Bridges, who, while serving as pardon commissioner for the State of North Carolina, was instrumental in the movement to find employment for paroled prisoners, is now giving thought to the development of a plan whereby he believes 500 prisoners may be paroled, thus relieving overcrowded prison conditions.

He will present the plan to O. Max Gardner, Governor, in connection with the latter's study of prison conditions with a view to reorganizing the entire penal system of the State. Mr. Bridges is a member of the State Prison Board.

PRUSSIA BANS STRONG LIQUOR ELECTION DAY

BERLIN (AP)—Sale of hard liquor on the Reichstag election day, Sept. 14, has been prohibited in Prussia by a decree of the Minister of the Interior of that state. The order specifies that the prohibition applies to sealed bottles as well as other containers and the police are instructed to enforce the order strictly.

Restaurants and saloons selling milder intoxicants, such as wines and beers are subject to closing on election day where public behavior calls for such drastic steps.

WORLD COURT JUSTICE REFUSES NOMINATION

PARIS (AP)—The Brazilian Embassy Aug. 19 announced that Dr. Epitacio Pessao, Justice of the Permanent Court of International Justice, had declined to be a candidate for that office again.

The Embassy stated that Chile, Uruguay and Cuba had nominated him, but that he had written to the general secretary of the League of Nations informing him he would not accept reëlection, and requesting that his decision be brought to the attention of all interested countries.

'RED' EDITOR GETS JAIL TERM IN MONTREAL

MONTREAL, Que. (AP)—Leo Mabelle, editor of the Worker, Communist newspaper, was sent to jail for a month by Judge Enright Aug. 20 for having entered Canada from the United States illegally.

Mabelle, also known as George Dubois, was political organizer for a Communist nominee in the recent national election. At the expiration of his term he will be deported.

TOURING MOTORCAR TAX

THE HAGUE (AP)—A draft convention exempting foreign touring cars from taxation while traveling through different European countries was approved at the meeting on Aug. 19 of the League of Nations subcommittee on fiscal and road traffic questions. The convention will be submitted to the Council of the League, which probably will call a general conference to rule on the question.

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LABOR CABINET'S POLICY ATTACKED BY CONSERVATIVE

Winston Churchill Opens Campaign With Appeal for United Party

MINSTER, Eng. (AP)—A plea for unification of the Conservative Party in an effort to arouse the party's supporters and oust what he called "this wretched Socialist government," was made by Winston Churchill Aug. 20. His speech seemed likely to be taken as the opening gun of a predicted Conservative drive to defeat the Labor régime.

Personal and sectional aims should be put aside "to avert the decline and fall of the British Empire," the fortunes of which the former Chancellor of the Exchequer declared he never would have believed could decline so rapidly as he said they have done of late.

Mr. Churchill devoted much of his ammunition to an attack upon the way the Macdonald Government has been handling the Indian situation, particularly the way in which the Pathan tribesmen had come down out of the mountains and were "molesting and insulting a famous city" with a large garrison of British and Indian troops.

"Such a lamentable spectacle would have been impossible in former times," he exclaimed. "It would almost seem that the same spirit of defeatism in high places which is so rapidly throwing India into chaos has paralyzed military action at Peshawar."

The former chancellor declared that no proposal of dominion status for India would pass even the present House of Commons. While saying this he reaffirmed the "inflexible resolve of Great Britain to aid the Indian people to fit themselves increasingly for the duties of self-government."

MRS. O'DONNELL INCREASES LEAD

DOUGLAS, Ariz. (AP)—Mrs. Gladys O'Donnell, Long Beach, Calif., winner of four of the five laps of the women's National Air Derby, held a slight elapsed time margin over Marjorie Doig of Bridgeport, Conn., her nearest rival, as the contestants started the sixth lap, Aug. 20.

By winning the fourth and fifth laps, Mrs. O'Donnell increased to more than 16 minutes her advantage over Miss Doig, who has been the second finisher at each control point except Phoenix, where she was 40 seconds ahead of the Long Beach flier. All six of the original starters, who left Long Beach Sunday for the nine-day race to Chicago, reached here. Mrs. Mildred Morgan, Beverly Hills, Calif., overtook Jean La Rene of Kansas City, and displaced her at third place. Ruth Stewart, St. Louis, remained in fifth position. The standings, compiled unofficially from the total elapsed timetable, follow:

Mrs. O'Donnell, 3:56:29; Miss Doig, 4:13:08; Mrs. Morgan, 5:26:14; Miss La Rene, 5:35:23; Miss Stewart, 6:25:25; Miss Barron, 21:39:52.

VIRGINIA, RECEIVES JEFFERSON'S 'NOTES'

RICHMOND, Va. — Announcement has been made here that the copy of the first edition of Thomas Jefferson's "Notes on Virginia," sold in March at Sotheby's, in London for £1030, has been placed in the Virginia collection at the University of Virginia library. The copy was acquired by William A. Clarke Jr. of Los Angeles, Calif., and presented by him.

The volume is of the highest historical interest, inasmuch as it is the copy presented by Jefferson to the Marquis de Lafayette. On a fly leaf it bears an inscription in Jefferson's finest handwriting. The first edition of the "Notes on Virginia," consisting of about 200 copies, was privately printed in Paris, under the date 1782.

Kings County Group Seeking Dry Change

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Kings County Executive Committee adopted a resolution favoring amendment of the Eighteenth Amendment after a strong effort to effect a motion for repeal had been voted down at a meeting here on Aug. 20. The resolution will be offered as a proposed plank for the state party platform and provides for local option and permission to the states to control the liquor traffic.

Simultaneously, Maj-Gen. James G. Harbord, U. S. A., retired, chairman of the advisory committee of the New York County Republican Committee, reiterated in a statement his committee's declaration for repeal. He asserted that "this matter must not be side-stepped in our platform if we hope to win," and added that silence might force the Republican Party "into becoming the actual prohibition party."

Brooklyn Republicans took their modification stand in spite of the fact that the prohibition referendum directed among them several weeks ago by Meier Steinbrink, Kings County Republican leader, resulted in a repeal consensus. Their compromise supports the effort of William J. Maier, state chairman, to prevent the adoption of a repeal plan in September, and was attributed by some observers to be the result of pressure from Washington to stand by the Administration's enforcement policies.

CAROL HALTS FIGHT TO ANNUL DIVORCE

BUCHAREST, Rumania (AP) — His olive branch spurned, King Carol was said in court circles, Aug. 20, to have decided not to press further his fight for annulment of Queen Helen's divorce from him, but rather to allow her to go her way and he his, the divorce to become permanent.

Meanwhile Queen Helen is standing stanchly by her divorce. She left the palace at Sinaia Aug. 19 with the Grand Voivode, Michael, son of her union with Carol, retiring to Mania, near Constanza.

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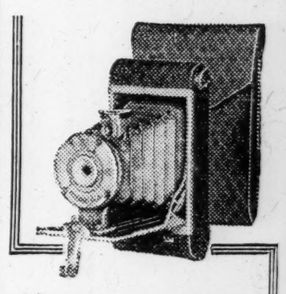

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CABINET CHANGE BRINGS HALT IN FALL OF PESETA

New Spanish Finance Minister to Draw Up Plans for Stabilizing Currency

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Following the appointment of Julio Wais, Minister of Economy, to take over the Finance portfolio in place of Manuel Arguelles, the Cabinet here agreed to postpone discussion of measures to protect the peseta until a further meeting on Aug. 21, in order to give the new Finance Minister the opportunity to prepare plans for dealing with the situation.

The new Minister of Economy, Luis Rodriguez Viguera, is leaving for Santander, where he will take the oath before King Alfonzo and return to Madrid immediately after the ceremony.

Señor Wais has played a leading part in the activities of the present cabinet. He was responsible for the introduction, several weeks ago, of a revised scale of tariffs, holding the opinion that Spain must spend less on foreign products.

Señor Viquera has the reputation of being an honest, capable politician. He has held cabinet rank on several occasions and is a member of the Liberal Conservative Party.

The sudden decline of the peseta has stopped and the improvement which set in on Aug. 18 has continued, the dollar being quoted in Madrid at 9.30.

Spain's Bullfights Decline as Football Draws Crowds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Spain is anxious that more and more Americans should come over and know the country at first hand, declared the Duke of Alba, Minister of Public Instruction, in a recent interview. Arrangements had now been made, he said, to enable motorists to bring their cars from the States with a minimum of inconvenience over customs matters. All the formalities could be arranged in New York through the Automobile Association there.

Spain, he said, is trying to take from America the best she can give her. The skyscrapers, the electric traffic regulators, the telephone, the gasoline supply pumps, down to the soft drinks and ices, are copied from the States. Even in the question of road building, Spain has gone one better than Europe, hoping that the American motorist would feel at home here. Long, straight, well-banked roads with a wonderful surface will remind him of his own country.

The Duke expressed his personal dislike of bullfights and hoped the time would come when they would disappear. Football was already drawing gates of 30,000 which the bullfight did not and new bull-rings are not being built where stadiums are springing up.

Referring to the tariff question, the Duke said that the duties which Spain had just increased were not intended as a measure of retaliation for the American tariff. It is necessary to steady the peseta exchange to adjust the adverse trade balance now so seriously affecting national economy. With America this balance was very unfavorable, in fact it is bigger than with any other country. So the Minister of Economy has been obliged to single out those goods which, being articles de luxe in Spain, can better stand an increase in the duty on them.

Support of Peseta Called Spain's Most Urgent Task

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—The decline of the peseta is a more serious question for Spain than any political problem, declared Count Romanones, veteran Liberal leader, in a recent speech defining the policy of his party.

The count attributes the fall in value of the peseta to the increased expenditure during the dictatorship and the suspension of Parliament.

One of the most important factors in the fall is the tremendous expenditure on public works during the dictatorship. National expenditure has increased by 25 per cent since 1923 and, during the same period, the public debt has risen from 15,000,000,000 pesetas to 25,000,000,000 pesetas. Against this there is the fact that revenue is coming in at an unprecedented rate and that the Government was recently able to show a surplus of 140,000,000 pesetas over the expenditure incurred since January. Most of the money having been spent under the dictatorship on constructive work, this is commencing to have a formidable influence on national economy.

Another factor in the depreciation in the peseta is the steady decline in the value of silver during the last years. Spain is one of the few countries which maintain the silver standard, and although over 70 per cent of the Bank of Spain reserves is in gold, the fact remains that a banknote can only be changed into silver.

Speculation also has played a large part in the depreciation of the Spanish currency. It is one of the few unprotected currencies left in Europe, and as such is bound to attract the attention of the international speculators.

The decline of the peseta has not had the beneficial effect on the internal life of the country which might have been expected. Spanish manufacturers export comparatively little and the fruit and olive oil exports, which ought to have benefited by the fall of the peseta, are suffering from internal difficulties, in the case of the former owing to bad marketing and increased competition and in the latter, owing to overproduction.

Military Training Reduced

SANTANDER, Spain (AP) — King Alfonso signed a royal order Aug. 20 reducing the period of compulsory military training in Spain from two years to one. The Government took the position that one year will give young men sufficient training and will keep them from long absences from their trades with economic loss to themselves and the country.

Air Traffic Rules Issued in Germany

BERLIN (AP)—Air traffic has now been regulated for all Germany by a federal ordinance laying down strict rules for licensing aircraft of every description and pilots and mechanics, as well as for the training of the latter.

Special attention is given to the direction of flying, airplanes being enjoined to keep to the right when encountering or overtaking other craft and always to give a wide berth to the left when approached by another plane from the right. Airplanes are ordered to keep at a safe distance from airships, captive or flying balloons.

Red lights appearing on an airplane are to be taken as a signal that the plane is about to attempt a forced landing. Airplanes must fly over cities or towns at an elevation from which it is possible to make a forced landing either within the confines of an airdrome or beyond the city's limits.

No airplane is permitted, the new regulations read, to fly over an assembly of human beings at a lower altitude than 200 meters, or 656 feet, or under bridges and similar structures, under electrically charged wires, nor over or under wireless antennæ.

VOTERS TO BE BUSY IN NORTH CAROLINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—While the voters of North Carolina will ballot on the two candidates who are seeking to become successor to F. M. Simmons, Senator, this fall, three constitutional amendments and a proposal to add $2,000,000 to the World War Veterans' Loan fund must also be decided.

The proposed amendments, submitted by the last General Assembly, provide for solicitorial districts separate from judicial districts; for increasing the membership of the State Supreme Court from five to seven and for the reclasssification of land for purposes of taxation. No speaking campaign is expected to be made on any of these proposals, as the senatorial contest will paramount all other issues on the public platform. However, the amendments will be discussed through the newspapers.

LONG SERVICE MARK HOLDER RUNS AGAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEAVENWORTH, Kan.—Benjamin F. Endres, state Representative of this city, who has been renominated on the Republican ticket as member of the Legislature from this district, holds the record for the longest period of continuous service in the Kansas Legislature.

L. P. King, formerly state Senator from Winfield, served at various times many years in both branches of the Legislature, but Mr. Endres holds the record for continuous service, and he is yet a young man. He was first elected in 1915, and has, therefore, served during eight sessions, at four of which he was elected and served as Republican floor leader.

RETAIL GROUP HEAD GETS FRENCH MEDAL

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Philip Le Boutillier, president of the Retail Dry Goods Association and head of Best & Co., on Aug. 19 was awarded by the French Government a decoration of the Legion of Honor in recognition of the developing of a market for French products by New York department stores.

Maurice Garreau-Dombasle, commercial attaché of the French Embassy in Washington, presented the medal to Mr. Le Boutillier at a ceremony attended by executives of various department stores at the headquarters of the association.

Descendants of the Acadians Revisit Old Scenes in Land of Evangeline

GRAND PRE, N. S. (AP)—The ancient willows of Grand Pré, which already were full-grown trees when the French Acadians of this historic village were torn from their homes and scattered abroad in 1755, offered shade again to the Norman-capped and kirtled maids as in the days made immortal in Longfellow's poem "Evangeline."

A party of 40 direct descendants of the Acadians of Grand Pré, most, of them from Louisiana, came here, Aug. 20, to celebrate the 175th anniversary of the deportation of their forbears from the land of Evangeline.

The tour of the visitors, from the time of their arrival in Nova Scotia at Yarmouth Aug. 19 has been one of color and enthusiasm. In the vicinity of Yarmouth they were greeted by descendants of those Acadians who, after the expulsion, found their way back to Nova Scotia, but did not reach the scene of their original habitations.

All along the Bay of Fundy shore, from Yarmouth to Annapolis, the visitors were given constant reminders that they were among their own kinsfolk. Church Point, Digby, Major's Point and Annapolis Royal, all alive with memories of the French pioneers were stopping places, and thousands of people lined the way to greet them.

On Aug. 20 the party came to Grand Pré, an Acadian village turned for a day into a beautiful park, willows, Evangeline's well and the memorial church—all these are here.

The visitors are headed by Dudley J. Leblanc of Lafayette, La., president of the Louisiana Acadian Association.

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A STRANGE COLLECTION FOR ONE'S FRONT YARD

Down in Willemstadt, Curacao, in the Dutch West Indies, when time hangs a little heavily they start in to make a hat. Every home is a miniature hat factory, and so industrious are the people that the Panama hat business is one of the main sources of revenue to the island. The hats are made of a certain kind of grass that is tough and pliable. They are woven while wet and are then set out in the sun to dry and bleach, as can be seen in the picture, where they are spread out in the patio of a home. The hats that you see on Fifth Avenue are the finished products of this rough material, usually blocked and shaped in a modern hat factory.

SWISS-FRENCH FARMERS BEGIN GROUP SELLING

(Continued from Page 1)

under coöperatives that often hold a controlling place in the market, the data shows.

Other English-speaking countries that are adopting coöperative marketing on a large scale are Australia, with a wheat pool movement, and New South Wales, where a system of compulsory coöperation is enforced when a majority of producers of any commodity so vote. Rice, honey and eggs come under this ruling, and in Victoria 75 per cent of the butter is handled in this way.

Coöperation in New Zealand

New Zealand has a coöperative dairy company that produces 50,000,000 pounds a year, four times the amount turned out by any single concern in the United States, according to records at the Farm Board. This company also produces 12,000,000 pounds of cheese a year. There are also 73 fruit associations for group selling in New Zealand, and 13 per cent of the wool crop is thus marketed.

South Africa has citrus fruits and wool groups. India has reported 30,000 associations, largely concerned with credit pools and of small scope individually. These deal with milk in Calcutta and other commodities, including potatoes.

Wool to the extent of 300,000 fleeces, or roughly 2,500,000 pounds a year, is coöperatively handled in England, according to the figures. Ireland has coöperative creameries and a widely diffused group movement largely inspired by Sir Horace Plunkett.

France is reported to have 2300 coöperative farmers' associations. Czechoslovakia has a reported 5000, with 830,000 members, and Denmark is systematically organized. This latter country made use of group selling to build up its markets during the period after 1860, when it established contacts for sales of butter, bacon and eggs to England. From 1918 to 1922 the coöperative exportations of butter rose from 23,911 pounds to 82,393,000 pounds.

Russia, according to officials at the Farm Board, presents a special problem in coöperative organization. Reports have put the total number of groups there in 1927 at 33,900, with 7,000,000 members. Argentina in South America is organizing wheat pools, the officials declare, and the coöperative movement continues to spread.

VETERANS OF SPANISH WAR BEGIN 'CAMP'

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Veterans of the Spanish - American War, who swept into Philadelphia over the week-end 30,000 strong, pitching camp for the thirty-second annual gathering of the United Spanish War Veterans and auxiliary organizations, entered Aug. 18, upon the official business of the convention.

The first business session, held in the auditorium of the Elks Club, was presided over by Maj. Gen. William G. Price Jr., of Philadelphia. Fred W. Green, Governor of Michigan, National Commander of the Veterans, was a speaker.

BAVARIAN CABINET RESIGNS ON TAX ISSUE

MUNICH, Bavaria — The Bavarian Cabinet resigned Aug. 20 after the defeat in the Landtag of a bill which proposed to levy a special tax on slaughtered live stock. The Cabinet, constituted July 31, 1928, was headed by Dr. Held, as Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Cattle raising is one of the chief occupations of Bavaria, the census of 1928 showing 3,824,972 head. The tax proposed would have placed a duty on every head killed.

AMERICANS SING IN GERMANY

BERLIN (AP)—The St. Olav church choir of Northfield, Minn., gave a concert, Aug. 18, in the Protestant cathedral before a large and appreciative audience. The program included sacred music by Bach and Liszt.

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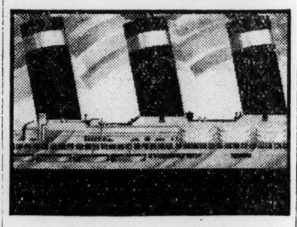

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Parties to Scrap Highway Posters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YONKERS, N. Y. — Efforts by women members of the Republican Party in Westchester County to eliminate campaign posters along county highways not only have been successful as to that party, but will be adopted by all parties, it is indicated here.

Posters along the highways are now being generally characterized as a "useless expense" and of little benefit to the candidate posting them. Absence of the posters will contribute considerably to the beauty of the highways, it is generally conceded.

Miss Jane Todd of Tarrytown, vice-chairman of the Westchester County Republican Committee and president of the Westchester County Women's Republican Club, began the campaign against the posters, and obtained the assent of leaders, in so far as the Republicans are concerned this year.

Now Harry T. Foley, of Yonkers, Democratic County Chairman, declares he will take up the matter with members of his new committee to the end that posters be discarded along the highways.

$550 a Month Is Pay of Best Air Pilots

WASHINGTON (AP) — The average monthly wages now being earned by airplane pilots of the highest capability class range around $550 per month.

The Commerce Department ascertained the figures as a result of a survey of pay rolls of air mail and passenger-carrying enterprises for the first six months of 1930 and the last half of 1929. The pilots in this service are holders of the highest class of license obtained only after much experience and training.

In almost all cases, earnings of such pilots are based upon mileage flown. The compilations indicated the average pilot in these services received the straight salary averaging $189 per month and, in addition, 5 cents per mile for day flying and 10 cents per mile for night flying, the top wages of $850 were received by a group of mail pilots regularly flying at night.

Mechanics servicing planes and engines on air routes, the compilation also showed, averaged during the same period $157 per month. The average wage running around 74 cents per hour.

Keep Prisoners Busy Crime Board Urges

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Idleness, lack of cell room, insufficient guards and lack of facilities for classification and segregation are the paramount deficiencies in the New York State penal institutions, according to a report by the State Crime Commission, of which Senator Caleb H. Baumes (R.), of Newburgh, is chairman, just made public.

"Every inmate should be kept busy, and such activity should be in harmony with his rehabilitation," the report says. "Idleness encourages the prisoner to continue his life of inactivity and to use such spare time in plotting rebellion and attempted breaks for liberty. The criminal must be guided by wholesome work and suggestions to change his train of thought to lines of industry and self-reliance."

The commission urges a $30,000,000 prison building program to be spread over the next three years.

SPANISH COACH LINES PROTEST CONCESSION END

Vehicles Parade Through Madrid — Show Great Advance of Region

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Coming from the orange districts, the mining centers and far up-country, motorbuses in hundreds recently assembled on the Castellana Boulevard, bringing new signs of progress from all over Spain.

It was a lively display of modern activities in locomotion, and nothing, not even the Madrid skyscrapers, could have been more impressive as a revelation of the transformation of an old country in recent years to its 1930 pitch. Hardly a decade has passed since the mule-drawn stagecoach, rattling along the rough country roads, was practically the only highway conveyance. No fewer than 500 motor-driven vehicles of every brand, color and shape paraded through the city.

One of the primary objects of the visit was to counter the movement to abolish the system of concessions and allow unrestricted competition. Under the arrangements made by the dictator Government, exclusive rights to cover Spain with regular services are granted to those in each district who can best qualify for the delivery of mails, and it is feared that by abolishing this system, the country will be overrun with innumerable second-rate services, the outcome of which will be competition leading to the ruin of those already established.

Thanks to the road building to which Count Gudalhorce gave so tremendous an impetus, the regular service by road has progressed to such an extent that the total lines now surpass the railway by 20,000 kilometers. One company alone owns 60 coaches regularly covering a total distance of nearly 1000 miles a day.

The parade of motorbuses was witnessed by thousands who lined the streets. It was unique in more ways than one. A large placard was carried on each bus describing the number of coaches used by the owners, the number of men employed, and the routes covered. There were representative types from every part.

Spain has still to welcome the "Pullman" motorcoach, the car with a trailer and the caravan. In other respects it has little to learn from countries abroad in matters of road locomotion.

THE

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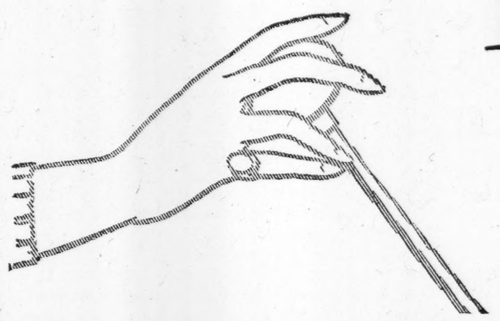

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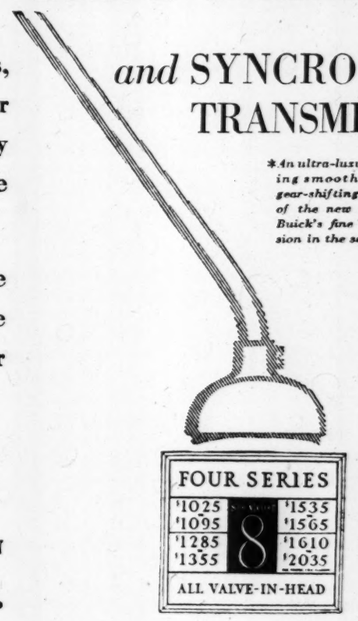

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SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVE'S NEED IS EDUCATION

Difficulty in Securing Suitable Work Laid to European Competition

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KIMBERLEY—F. Hendricks, principal of the Battswood (native) Training College, in his presidential address delivered to the annuad conference of the Teaching League of South Africa at Kimberley outlined the advance which had been made in native education during the 18 years the league had been in existence.

While there has been considerable progress much remained to be done, he said, and some of the problems which claimed their attention at the first congress were still with them. The league had been instrumental in improving the position of teacher, in educating public opinion, and in rousing the native population to a sense of its responsibilities and rights as citizens.

"While the introduction of compulsory education," he said, "will not solve all our educational difficulties, it will certainly go a long way to insure that our children are brought under some form of discipline, if only for a few years, irrespective of the education they may receive.

"The terrible drink evil, the shebeens in town and country, and other vices which are dragging our people down, are due largely to lack of discipline and education. They readily succumb to these evils through lack of discipline and self-control, and many of them, being ignornant and illiterate, are easily led and come under influences which are positively harmful."

Dealing with the future of the native child, Mr. Hendricks said this was a question that was causing thinking men and women among their people much concern. "Our children," he said, "are finding it increasingly difficult to obtain suitable employment. The Apprenticeship Act lays down a definite educational standard for admission to the trades, without which no child can be apprenticed. In spite of the fact that many of our children do reach the required standard, they cannot enter the trades, and are simply becoming skilled laborers. Trades that were once exclusively held by colored artisans are today almost closed to them. The European child has entered the field and has become a competitor, and as the bulk of the employers are Europeans, one can readily understand why our children find it so difficult to get apprenticed.

"Many of our youths who have passed Standard VI follow blind alley occupations which lead nowhere, and these youths find that when they have reached manhood, and they expect a man's wage, they are only fit for a boy's job, and as boys are preferred to men for these jobs there comes unemployment and poverty. This matter ought to receive the serious attention not only of our teachers, but of all our leaders."

Lawless Law of 'Third Degree' Condemned in Report to Bar

(Continued from Page 1)

under arrest, is in use almost everywhere, if not everywhere, in this country, the report noted. No comprehensive investigation has ever been made as to what extent such unlawful practices prevail.

The common practice of ignoring the law which requires that arrested men be promptly brought before a magistrate, the committee characterized as virtual kidnaping. It termed the "boldness with which sheriffs, police and state's attorneys practice this lawlessness," to be astonishing, and remarked that it went on in spite of protests and rebukes from the courts.

Weakness of Police Systems

Going back to causes, the investigators found that the police, and particularly the detectives, are too often ill-trained and untrained. Standards of intelligence and knowledge are too low, it is reported. "To force confessions and admissions by some form of third degree," it added, "is the easiest way, especially for detectives not especially intelligent and not too keen for work." The committee was headed by E. W. Camp of Los Angeles, Calif.

Also speaking before the bar association's section of criminal law and criminology, James J. Robinson, professor of law at the University of Indiana, declared that there is urgent necessity for intelligent legislation in respect to police organization and administration. "In fact," he said in his lengthy report on recent legislation concerning crime, "it must be generally recognized that until some legislative relief is provided for American police systems, all other criminal legislation is doomed to fail, in whole or in part, through the weakness or the viciousness of the present police systems."

Yet an examination of the latest laws passed by state legislators shows that so far as significant police legislation is concerned, there has been almost a total absence of it, Professor Robinson told the lawyers.

August Vollmer, the well-known authority on police, confirmed this survey in a letter to the bar association's inquirer. "If there has been recent legislation directed toward the improvement of police organization and administration, I know nothing concerning it," declared the Berkeley (Calif.) chief of police. After outlining the type of legislation desired, Mr. Vollmer remarked it all would be of little use if police executives are carelessly selected or improperly removed from office.

"Records show that the length of service of police chiefs in large cities is seldom longer than two years, and for all police departments in the United States with a population of 10,000 and over the average time of office for the head of the police department is four years," said Mr. Vollmer. "Here in a nutshell is the crux of the situation.

"Not until the American people stop making a political football of their police chiefs can we hope to have decent police or better police organizations. Some provision must be made which will make it impossible for city officials to dismiss without cause competent policemen."

Situation Must Be Met

Crime conditions and police inefficiency and waste will probably compel the public and the Legislatures to meet this police situation squarely, was the opinion of the Indiana law professor.

"The states are failing to deal adequately with police problems or with prison reform," he said. "Two big legislative movements are in progress throughout the country. One of these is concerned with criminal statutes to increase the length of prison terms. The other general movement is the enactment of statutes to increase the restrictions upon marketing of goods produced in prison industries without providing any constructive program for prison labor.

"These two legislative movements are near-sighted and incomplete. It is to be hoped that the forthcoming legislatures will devote to the problem of police and prisons the same qualities of intelligence and industry which some recent legislatures have devoted to criminal procedure, and which Congress has displayed in its new federal prison legislation. For the first time in American history the Federal Government is now taking extensive steps toward systematizing its prison systems. That is one of the outstanding developments in recent legislation concerning crime."

The medico-legal committee of the section also pointed out the need for better police.

"As a rule the policeman knows little about criminality and the science of criminal identification and often he is not qualified to appraise the value of evidence which comes into his hands," the committee reported. "The policeman should have sufficient training so that he would at least recognize the value of evidential material."

Touching on prison riots, William W. Grant Jr. of Colorado, chairman of the Governor's committee to investigate the Canyon City mutiny, suggested in his paper the establishment of a committee on prisons within the American Bar Association.

Disparity in Sentences

"One thing is certain," he said, "that such a committee could induce some degree of coöperation between judges and prosecuting attorneys in order that the tremendous disparity of sentences for the same degree of offenses might in some degree be ironed out.

"This I found in the Colorado penitentiary to be one of the objects of greatest resentment. For the same offense prisoners received in different instances sentences varying from 12 to 35 years."

Mr. Grant reported that the "state use plan," whereby the inmates of a penitentiary are permitted to do work in the interest of the state, had not brought about the results desired in furnishing employment to prisoners.

In his presidential address at the opening session of the American Bar Association convention, Henry U. Sims of Birmingham, Ala., declared that "constitutional liberty in this country is in no danger whatever."

He found no justification for the theory that there is a constant conflict in the courts of the nation between proponents of human rights and proponents of property rights.

After consideration of the holdings of the United States Supreme Court in modern cases, he came to the conclusion that "any legislation within the appropriate sphere of its operation is constitutional if reasonable under the conditions of time and place to which it is made applicable and conceivably directed to advance the public good."

Uniform Federal Code Urged in State Air Laws

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—For unified aeronautical regulations in the United States the various states should adopt the federal code by verbatim quotation, it was declared by speakers at the first national legislative air conference at Northwestern University here Aug. 19. George B. Logan, legislative chairman of the St. Louis Air Board, advocated this action, as did a paper by Clarence M. Young, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics.

On the theory that any state regulation which conflicts with interstate commerce is a "burden" on interstate commerce, Mr. Logan asserted the Federal Government has authority to regulate flying within the state as well as interstate.

The Federal Government, he stated, should make not only the flying rules but do all licensing of aircraft and air men. About the only function of state law that applies to aviation, said Fred D. Fagg Jr., managing director of the air law institute, is to enforce the federal law by incorporating it into state law, and to cover other matters of regulation not directly affecting interstate commerce.

Woman Lawyer Defends Eighteenth Amendment

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Prohibition has come to stay, and part of the duty of women lawyers is to see to it that no part of the Constitution of the United States is damaged by adverse criticism or violation, declared Miss Lorraine Elizabeth Wooster of Salina, Kan., in the principal address at the opening meeting of the National Association of Women Lawyers, assembled in conventon here. Miss Wooster is a member of the bar in the states of Illinois, Oklahoma and Kansas.

"This means," Miss Wooster said, "not only violation by our own citizens, but also from such violation by the foreign-born persons who come to our land to visit and often to stay.

"Drinking, smoking and the use of drugs are all in the same category. Women lawyers are not helping good citizenship by smoking, and no man wishes to have in his office women lawyers who smoke. Every woman who takes the oath and becomes a member of the bar should so conduct herself that her personal example shall be only beneficial."

A statistical bureau, an employment bureau and a bureau of references regarding the activities of women lawyers have been established this year by the association, it is reported by Miss Lillian D. Rock of New York City, in charge of this work.

Antitrust Law Pliancy Urged for Coal and Oil

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Flexibility of the antitrust laws to allow coal and oil operators to enter into agreements for the purpose of limiting production was urged by speakers at a meeting of the mineral law section of the American Bar Association here Aug. 19.

Stressing the need for a "definite, practical plan by which coal producers can adjust production to demand," Edgar L. Greever, Tazewell (Va.) attorney, pointed out that coal operators could make little progress in this direction because the Sherman Antitrust Law prevented such organized effort.

Mr. Greever held that self-help was the only remedy for the coal industry and that government regulation was impractical.

Speaking for the petroleum industry, Abram F. Myers, formerly a member of the Federal Trade Commission, took a different point of view, urging that the law be suspended at times when this was desirable in order to enable petroleum producers to enter into contracts to prevent overproduction.

Radical Changes Opposed by Bankruptcy Referees

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Before any radical changes in the organization of the Federal Bankruptcy Court or in the method of its administration are proposed, other methods of administering insolvent estates, such as assignments and receiverships, should be thoroughly investigated, was the opinion of the National Association of Referees in Bankruptcy as expressed in a resolution adopted at the association's fifth annual conference here Aug. 19.

The association expressed its appreciation of the work of the Donovan investigation committee in preparing its report, although "questioning the desirability of some of the suggested amendments in the report designed to eliminate admitted weaknesses, particularly a proposed federal bankruptcy commissioner. We regard it as the most thorough and sympathetic analysis," the resolution continued, "that has yet appeared, destined to be of immeasurable value in any efforts looking to amendments to the law and the rules of procedure."

The association pledged its coöperation in the nation-wide investigation of the administration of the bankruptcy law to be undertaken by the United States Department of Justice.

TRAFFIC PROBLEMS DISCUSSED IN REPORT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Publication of "Ways and Means to Traffic Safety," embodying results of the work of three meetings since 1924 of the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety, was announced by the conference Aug. 19. An analysis of outstanding features of the traffic problem written by Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, and chairman of the conference, precedes the report.

Uniform traffic regulations, enforcement of traffic laws, and education of highway users are among the topics discussed in the publication. A number of specific recommendations to highway users for the achievement of greater safety are given. Copies of the report are available by request from the conference offices and are recommended to the attention of state and municipal authorities and all others concerned with street and highway traffic.

For a Boy's a Boy for a' That

Ewing Galloway

Beginning with the cap one might be led to expect turned-up trousers, one leg higher than the other, and bare feet, but this "shoe shine" youngster on the streets of Guayaquil, Ecuador, evidently believes that if shoes are to be shined he must set an example. They look as if they might be well polished.

Old New York Milk Cases to Be Tried

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—After nearly a year's delay, 141 members of the New York Milk Chain Association, Inc., are to be brought to trial on charges of conspiring unlawfully to increase the price of milk, according to Albert B. Unger, Assistant District Attorney. Mr. Unger said the delay following the indictment on Oct. 16, 1929, had been due to the time necessary for a "thorough investigation" in the District Attorney's office to determine the advisability of bringing the defendants to trial.

The decision of Thomas C. T. Crain, district attorney, to act follows revelations made in the investigation being conducted by William B. Groat, Assistant Attorney-General, indicating that the former alleged milk ring is again active and already has succeeded in increasing the price of milk. As a result of Mr. Groat's inquiry, the Tiejen and Steffen Dairy has lowered the price of milk from $4.40 to $3.80 a can, he said.

Mr. Unger called on Hamilton Ward, Attorney-General, on Aug. 19 and gave him assurance that the city officials would coöperate with the state authorities in prosecuting food racketeers.

DAVIS BACKS BALCHEN IN CITIZENSHIP CASE

WASHINGTON (AP)—James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, wants Bernt Balchen to be granted United States citizenship. Difficulties are faced by the pilot for Rear Admiral Byrd because of his absence from the country for a year preceding his petition to become a citizen, he having been at the south pole.

Mr. Davis communicated Aug. 19 to Raymond F. Crist, Commissioner of Naturalization, his view that because Mr. Balchen's service with the explorer "was exclusively on vessels of American registry, in company with Americans and in part, at least, upon territory which, it is understood, has been claimed for the United States, this absence from continental United States may quite properly be construed by the court hearing his petition for citizenship as residence within the United States within the meaning of the naturalization law."

VICEROY TO WITHHOLD GANDHI PEACE TERMS

SIMLA, India (AP)—The letter of Mahatma Gandhi to the Viceroy, Lord Irwin, laying down conditions of abandonment of the campaign of civil disobedience, was expected to reach the Viceroy Aug. 20.

It was declared the contents of the letter will be kept strictly secret and no announcement is likely until the end of the month. London reports have had it that the Mahatma has prescribed indorsement of dominion status for India by the Labor Government as a basis for abandonment of the civil disobedience campaign.

ROCKEFELLER GIFTS

NEW YORK (AP)—John D. Rockefeller Jr. has presented the Metropolitan Museum of Art a collection of five relics of fifteenth century French sculpture, officials announced Aug 17. They have been placed on view in The Cloisters.

NORTH CAROLINA REAPS BENEFITS OF AIDING NEGRO

Millions Spent in Education Decrease Crime and Uplift the Race

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—The millions which North Carolina has invested in Negro education during the last decade have produced tangible results, according to Thomas L. Johnson, Superior Court Judge of Lumberton, who, delivering a charge to an Iredell County grand jury, at Statesville, pointed out that crime is on the decrease among Negro children.

Judge Johnson stressed the importance of home training which, he said, can do much toward checking crime among children of both races. He declared that children who are not governed at home and who have nothing to claim their attention during vacation periods are more inclined to criminal careers.

It is pointed out that this State is now spending approximately $5,000,000 annually on Negro education, as compared with less than $1,000,000 for all educational purposes 30 years ago. The greatest increase has been shown during the past decade; and as North Carolina has increased its own expenditures, that is, from money raised by taxation, increased amounts have been available from outside sources, notably from the Rosenwald fund.

Besides a well-equipped public school system for its Negro children, North Carolina maintains an agricultural and technical college for Negroes at Greensboro, normal schools at Fayetteville and Elizabeth City, and teachers' colleges at Durham and Winston-Salem. Increased appropriations to all these have been made within the past 10 years, during which time there has been carried out a program of physical expansion which has provided better and bigger buildings and more modern equipment. Welfare and home demonstration work has been carried to the State's Negro population, which has resulted in a finer industrial, agricultural and educational spirit on the part of the recipients of the benefits derived.

It is a notable fact that there has not been a lynching in North Carolina since 1921, during which year the State adopted a more liberal policy toward education in all its aspects and began to contribute more extensively to Negro schools.

The greatest gains made by Negroes have occurred since the enactment of nation-wide prohibition. Since 1920 more Negroes have acquired homes and successfully engaged in business than ever before. Education, an attitude of fairness on the part of the State in seeing that Negroes get fair trials in courts of justice, and prohibition have all been contributing factors that helped to bring about the improved inter-racial conditions which now exist in North Carolina.

During Gov. O. Max Gardner's recent live-at-home campaign, when he sounded a call that brought thousands of schoolchildren to their feet, so to speak, interest among Negro children equaled that of the white children of the State, and when the trophies were awarded in the hall of the House of Representatives at Raleigh, Negro contestants were present to receive their awards and members of their race joined with representative white speakers in paying tribute to North Carolina.

Imported Motorcar Ban Asked in Canada

WINDSOR, Ont. (AP)—A ban on the importation of all completely finished automobiles, as a measure of unemployment relief, was urged by Raymond D. Morand, member-elect of Parliament, at a conference Aug 19 between officers of border cities, members of the House of Commons and the Ontario Legislature and Labor organization executives.

Mr. Morand declared this to be one way of increasing manufacturing in Canada, and the proposal was given the approval of the meeting. It was decided to forward a resolution to the Dominion Government asking for immediate action.

Sharp criticism of Mr. Morand's proposal came, however, from Frank Mitchell, Windsor alderman and truck manufacturer, who declared that if Canada took such action, retaliation might injure the status of some 5000 men employed in Detroit plants and living in Windsor.

DURANT WILL MAKE 'BANTAM' FRENCH CAR

DETROIT (AP)—Another "bantam" automobile of foreign origin soon is to make its appearance in the American market. William C. Durant, noted automotive financier announced, Aug. 19, that Durant Motors, Inc., has contracted to manufacture 100,000 of the Mathis cars now built in the E. E. C. Mathis factory in Strasbourg, France.

Concidentally Mr. Durant announced a reorganization of personnel of Durant Motors, Inc., that brings him again into the active presidency of the company.

Austria Halts Sale of Gutenberg Bible

WASHINGTON (AP)—Surprise was felt in the capital, Aug. 20, at news from Austria that the Austrian Government had interposed objections to the sale of a Gutenberg Bible, destined for the Library of Congress.

At the last session Congress appropriated $1,500,000 for the purchase from Dr. Otto Vollbehr of a large collection of rare examples of early printing. The Gutenberg Bible was considered the gem of the group.

When the proposal was advanced it was understood the Bible ws the property of Dr. Vollbehr, who was said to have purchased it for $300,000. The monks at Saint Blasius Monastery, so Congress was told, were holding it for safe-keeping.

The remainder of the collection was brought to Washington soon after the appropriation became available and was turned over to the library. Dr. Vollbehr then announced he was going to Austria personally to bring back the Bible, represented as one of the three best remaining examples of the work of Johannes Gutenberg, inventor of printing.

Klagenfurt dispatches indicate the book collector had an option on the Bible but had not purchased it at the time it was offered to Congress. Semi-official circles were reported as voicing governmental objection to the sale and demanding an export permit be applied for, since the book was destined for the congressional library. Whether the book's transfer to the United States would be permitted, however, was not made clear.

MOUNTAIN FETE APPROVED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina put its official stamp of approval upon the Kings Mountain sesqui-centennial celebration, when Gov. John G. Richards, appearing before the central committee, read the proposed program for Oct. 7, pronounced it worthy of the visit of the President of the United States, and then offered the full backing of the State in the success of the undertaking.

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Flat crepe dresses, appliqued net trimming, orig. 65.00, price 32.50
Printed crepe dresses, scarf neck, originally 39.50, price 25.00
Canton crepe dresses, pleated vestee, originally 39.50, price 15.00
Printed crepe dresses, lace vestee, originally 39.50, price 19.75
Crepe Elizabeth dresses, pin tuck, lace vest, orig. 65.00, price 49.50
Lace afternoon dresses, cont. lace, originally 79.50, price 59.50
Printed chiffon ensembles, pleated tiers, originally 49.50, price 32.50
Printed chiffon dresses, some with jackets, orig. 39.50, price 25.00
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Printed, plain crepe dresses, coat models, flared, orig. 16.75, price 7.50
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Women's Dresses—Fifth Floor
Plain crepe dresses, originally 25.00, price 12.50
Printed crepe dresses, originally 22.50, price 19.50
Tailored jacket silk sports dresses, originally 29.50, price 14.75
Chiffon and crepe evening dresses, originally 25.00, price 12.50
Ensembles, embroidered georgette dresses, originally 35.00, price 24.75
Printed chiffon dresses, originally 29.50, price 19.50
Lace-trimmed crepe dresses, originally 25.00, price 17.50
Women's printed crepe ensembles, originally 25.00, price 18.50
Canton crepe dresses, originally 35.00, price 17.50
Embroidered georgette dresses, originally 29.50, price 18.50
Crepe silk dresses, beaded neck, originally 25.00, price 12.50
Small women's printed dresses, originally 25.00, price 16.75
Georgette and crepe dresses, beaded, originally 35.00, price 17.50
Printed crepe dresses, originally 29.50, price 14.75
Canton crepe and georgette dresses, originally 35.00, price 17.50
Printed crepe dresses, originally 29.50, price 22.50
Georgette dresses, lace trim., originally 25.00, price 12.50
Printed chiffon dresses, originally 25.00, price 17.50
Georgette dresses, originally 25.00, price 12.50

Misses' Dresses—6th Floor
Crepe, georgette and linen dresses, orig. 16.75, 15.00, 10.00, price 5.00
Washable crepe suits, long or short coats, originally 19.50, price 15.00
Dark flowered print dresses, cape, pleated skirt, orig. 29.50, price 18.50
Printed sleeveless dresses, originally 12.50, price 10.00
Washable crepe short-sleeve dresses, originally 10.00, price 7.50
Crepe and georgette afternoon dresses, originally 22.50, price 8.75
Taffeta, chiffon or crepe evening dresses, originally 15.00, price 7.50
Crepe or georgette evening dresses, originally 16.75, price 8.35
Dotted or novelty prints, cape, pleated skirt, originally 25.00, price 19.75
Plain crepe or figured print dresses, cape, orig. 25.00, price 19.75
Washable crepe, satin, linen or printed dimity dresses, orig. 16.75, 10.00
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Squirrel, mole collars, coats	55.00	35.00
Lapin, galyak collared coats	55.00	27.50
Navy, black ensemble coats, furless	29.50	13.50
Mole shawl collared furs	55.00	39.50
Broadtail, mole collared coats	25.00	13.50
Broadtail, lapin trim., kashmir coats	55.00	35.00
Cape models, also plain coats	55.00	35.00
Coats, for wear with own furs	29.50	22.50
Galyak collared broadcloth coat	49.50	22.50
Mole collars on black, navy coats	45.00	27.50
Ensemble coats in large sizes	35.00	17.50

Misses'—3rd floor

	Orig.	Price
Fur trim. coats, silk crepe lined	55.00	27.50
Dressy coats, all silk crepe	15.00	5.00
Silk crepe ensemble coats	16.50	10.00
Dressy sports coats, silk crepe lined		10.00
White, pastel, basket weave coats	15.00	7.50
Galyak and galapin collar coats	55.00	29.50
Fur trim. coats, silk lined	39.50	29.50
Silk coats	29.50, 25.00	16.50

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COOPERATIVES BUY CHEAPLY FOR FARMERS

Purchasing Groups Cut Price to Consumer and Assure Quality

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Paralleling the development of coöperative farmers' sales organizations in the United States, a widespread and growing movement among farmers for the formation of coöperative purchasing groups has resulted in a total business for 33 associations of $143,000,000 a year, according to records at governmental agencies.

One of the coöperative purchasing groups, known as the Coöperative Grange League Federation, Inc., with headquarters at Ithaca, N. Y., is reported as doing a business of $24,384,000 in 1929. This organization and its counterparts throughout the nation are engaged in bringing to the farmer, the feed, binder twine, fertilizer and other items for the farm, at as low a cost as is possible.

To achieve low cost, many of the coöperative purchasing groups take over the entire output of factories in certain commodities and eliminate the fancy wrappers and other "trimmings" that ordinarily increase the retail cost. The movement is said to be built upon the endeavor to eliminate middle handling of the things a farmer must have to carry on his business in order that he may produce his crops as cheaply as possible.

In addition to cutting the cost of farm raw materials, the coöperative purchasing agencies conduct tests to assure the high quality of the goods they distribute to their members. In publications announcing prices and articles for sale there are included feed formulas that tell the farmer how to feed his stock at the lowest possible rate. These formulas are varied to counteract increases of price in certain grains or other constituents in their composition.

Many of these associations mix their own feeds and safeguard the farmer in the purchase of seeds by advising him of their source. Expert analysts conduct tests similar to those to which large-scale industrial manufacturers submit the raw materials that go into their finished products. Individual farmers could not do this for themselves, according to farm officials, and so they have developed during the last 15 years a cooperative method for doing it.

Among the coöperative purchasing associations are several in the Far West connected with dairy, citrus fruit and poultry farming. For the boxing of citrus fruits the California Fruit Growers' Supply Company, doing an annual business of $12,000,000, owns its own forests, sawmills and other manufacturing plants.

Coöperative purchasing of farm implements is handled by an association in Nebraska that does a business of $2,000,000 a year. In all, there are reported to be more than 40 associations engaged in coöperative purchasing to supplement the work done by coöperative marketing associations in working toward solution of the farm problem.

ARGENTINE SAYS REPUBLIC PLANS TO LEAVE UNION

(Continued from Page 1)

the spirit of the new American invention, Pan-Americanism, and tried to bring about a better understanding between the United States and the Caribbean countries when trouble arose.

"With the war the rise of the United States to the outstanding position in the world, changed Argentina's point of view. We found our country face to face with its former big brother and then, for the first time, we felt entirely the artificiality of the Pan-Americanism which lacked sufficient foundation to endure the change of situation.

"We have no interest in Pan-Americanism. We left the League of Nations because we felt it was an entirely European institution. Why are we going to stay in that at Washington which is purely a United States institution? When a new association of nations is created on a democratic and universal basis, we will join it, but we have nothing to gain meanwhile, from regional leagues or unions of nations."

Wallace Thompson, editor of "Ingeniería Internacional," trade journal published in New York, took up the attitude of the Latin-American nations toward United States intervention in the Caribbean. Among various reasons for the resentment felt toward intervention, Mr. Thompson mentioned the activity of Communists directed from Moscow.

"They are active," he said, "in every Latin-American country, and their chief activity is to foment criticism and hostility toward the United States. Our intervention furnishes them with handy fuel."

"In addition to this," Mr. Thompson continued, "there is no doubt that certain citizens of our European trade rivals, which are facing continuously dwindling markets—virtually all of which are turning toward the United States—are stirring up hostility to the United States in the press of Latin America."

The insistence of the United States to arbitrate alone all disputes in Central and South America is in fact a liability which does not benefit it in any way and causes its motives to be impugned by all sides, declared Miss Sarah Wambaugh, formerly member of the League of Nations Secretariat and adviser to the Peruvian Government in the Tacna-Arica boundary dispute.

"The failure of the plebiscite which Gen. John J. Pershing conducted in that affair meant the wasting of millions of dollars to Chile and Peru," she said, "and a renewed suspicion of the intentions of the dragon of the north, while before the world it meant for one government a loss of prestige not only for the failure of the award but for the falling short of the standards set in the Treaty of Versailles for safeguards with which to surround a plebiscite."

Arthur Ruhl, special writer to the New York Herald Tribune, spoke from his own experiences on the effect industrialization has on a small Caribbean country such as Porto Rico. Following the taking over of the island, he related, small farmers, unable to compete with American methods, were forced to sell their farms and move to the cities, where they soon dissipated their little fortunes, and peasant proprietors tended to become wage earners in the pay of a foreign corporation. Production increased, he continued, and the country became richer, but most of the wealth went abroad in the form of dividends, and Porto Rico became in effect a tropical colony, largely owned by absentee stockholders.

Tariff Attacked

The tariff was also attacked before the round table on western civilization, by Prof. Cecil DeLisle Burns of the University of Glasgow, who called it unwise in view of the United States present need for new markets.

Professor Burns explained that the present unemployment in the United States has resulted in decreasing the purchasing power of the nation. "At such a time the formation of new markets is essential to any nation," he said, "but, instead of doing this by conciliating other nations, Congress has hastily erected a tariff which alienates them and attempts to increase markets within our own borders, a process which only accentuates the situation."

Although the United States has encouraged aviation within its borders by generous subsidy, it has been "singularly negligent in promoting air transport to and within its own overseas possessions," Edward P. Warner, editor of Aviation, stated before the round table on aerial navigation.

At the round table on economic progress in Europe, Henry S. Dennison, president of the Dennison Manufacturing Company of Framingham, Mass., said manufacturers throughout the world are beginning to realize the mutual advantage to be derived from the general diffusion of management information.

"Business men," he said, "are no longer reticent about their industrial methods, but are participating freely in the exchange of methods provided by the International Management Institute at Geneva."

Stronger Union Needed

Dr. Paul Mantoux, interpreting secretary at the peace conferences of 1918-19, devoted his third lecture on France and the disarmament problem, delivered Aug. 19, to the necessity for stronger world organization as the preliminary essential to further French disarmament.

"No covenant of any kind can be trusted in," Dr. Mantoux stated, "unless it is assumed that it was signed in good faith; it is therefore inacceptable to the signatories to be submitted to measures of supervision, which a government in bad faith would always know how to make ineffectual."

The French, he explained, have substantially reduced their armaments as a result of the Locarno treaties, but have not gone as far in this direction as some other nations expect because, he said, "they are considered by the French as most important and valuable, but as still incomplete."

"The nations assembled at Geneva are placed in a grave dilemma," Dr. Mantoux continued. "On the one hand no attempt to rush disarmament can succeed unless the nations most concerned with the problem of national defense are satisfied that the existing system of mutual protection can be relied upon; on the other hand, the failure to fulfill at an early date the promise of the disarmament contained in the peace treaties may result in jeopardizing those very treaties and bringing nearer the very dangers feared by the countries which insist upon security guaranty."

STATE LAW HEAD TOLD TO DIRECT EWALD INQUIRY

(Continued from Page 1)

the purchase of the County Court House in Westchester County, a Republican stronghold. They failed to obtain indictments in that inquiry.

New York Is Surprised by Governor's Action

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt's instructions to Hamilton Ward, Attorney-General, to supersede C. T. Crain, District Attorney, in an inquiry into "any and all unlawful acts or alleged unlwful acts" having to do with the appointment of George F. Ewald to the New York City Magistracy three years ago, and to Justice Philip J. McCook, of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District, to convene the Supreme Court for this purpose on Sept. 15, came as a political bombshell here.

The proclamations marked the Governor's first move to interfere in the Walker - Tammany Administration, which has had ample opportunity during the last year to grow accustomed both to demands for an investigation of New York City affairs and the usual negative replies. The Governor's intervention means lifting the Ewald case out of Tammany's hands and adds considerably to the complexities of the New York political situation.

Both Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and Charles C. Burlingham, president of the Bar Association of the City of New York, voiced their approval of the Governor's action. Both, however, expressed the hope that this move would be a preliminary to further steps to restore the public confidence in the integrity of the courts.

Rabbi Wise urged that the Ewald case be not made a "scapegoat in order to avert further and more searching inquiry into our political and judicial systems."

Political forecasters are wondering if the sudden shift in the status of the case will not serve to produce a contest for the Republican gubernatorial nomination between Mr. Ward and Charles H. Tuttle, United States Attorney. The latter was the first to bring to light the alleged irregularities in the Ewald appointment, but should Mr. Ward himself undertake to handle the case in September and place himself in the limelight in the investigation of "Tammany corruption," Mr. Tuttle's prominence might be dimmed.

'Fixer' Says He Gave More Than $100,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash.—The trial of Roy C. Lyle and William Whitney, dry leaders accused of conspiracy, proceeds in the Federal Court here with Albert Hubbard still in the witness stand.

As self-confessed "fixer" between the two organizations, Hubbard in the closing hours of his direct examination testified that over a period of three years he gave sums totaling more than $100,000 in protection money to the federal officers from the rum leaders of this section. Ten per cent of this money he kept himself, he said.

He testified not only of bribery, but cases of tampering and fixing by the dry agents in their alliance with the rum ring. The witness has included in his testimony the names of B. N. Hicks, state superintendent of the Anti-Salon League, and Wesley Jones, United States Senator, and the W. C. T. U.

A sum of $6000, which Hubbard testifies was given to Lyle to be used in a senatorial campaign fund, has been much heralded by the wets and an attempt made to drag Mr. Jones into the affair.

Complications of a double conspiracy case were increased when in the cross examination by the defense Hubbard's present testimony impeached much of his testimony in former trials against liquor dealers. These falsifications the witness said were because of the domination of Whitney.

COLOMBIA PROTECTS INVESTOR

BOGOTA, Colombia (By U. P.)—Minister of Industries Chaux, following a meeting of the Cabinet, announced that the Government promises to comply strictly with existing contracts and to extend every class of guarantee to those desirous of investing money in Colombia.

RAISED LEVEL OF LIVING URGED TO MEET CRISIS

Noted Economists Agree That Need Is to Increase Consumer's Capacity

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Sir Arthur Balfour, industrialist, and Prof. Charles Kide, prominent French coöperator, have independently and separately expressed the opinion that an improvement in the standard of living will remedy the present economic crisis and its attendant widespread unemployment.

Sir Arthur, speaking at Sheffield, said there were 900,000,000 people—Russians, Chinese and Indians—who were not pulling their weight in the consumption of agricultural products and who are living at a standard of life that was unreasonable to this age. "The real cure of the situation," he said, 'is an improvement in the standard of living in the three great countries I have mentioned, and until that time comes, it is going to be very difficult to improve trade."

Professor Gide, addressing the congress of the National Federation of Consumers' Societies of France, said he wished to draw attention to the attitude which the coöperative movement should take toward the fall in prices. The rôle of coöperative societies when prices rise is well known, he said. At such times it is their mission—and they have never failed in it—to check the rise in prices which the middlemen delight in encouraging. But what when the fall comes? Will coöperators, playing the part of conscious regulator, check the fall as they checked the rise for the sake of price stability? It would perhaps be excellent theory, but it would assuredly be bad policy.

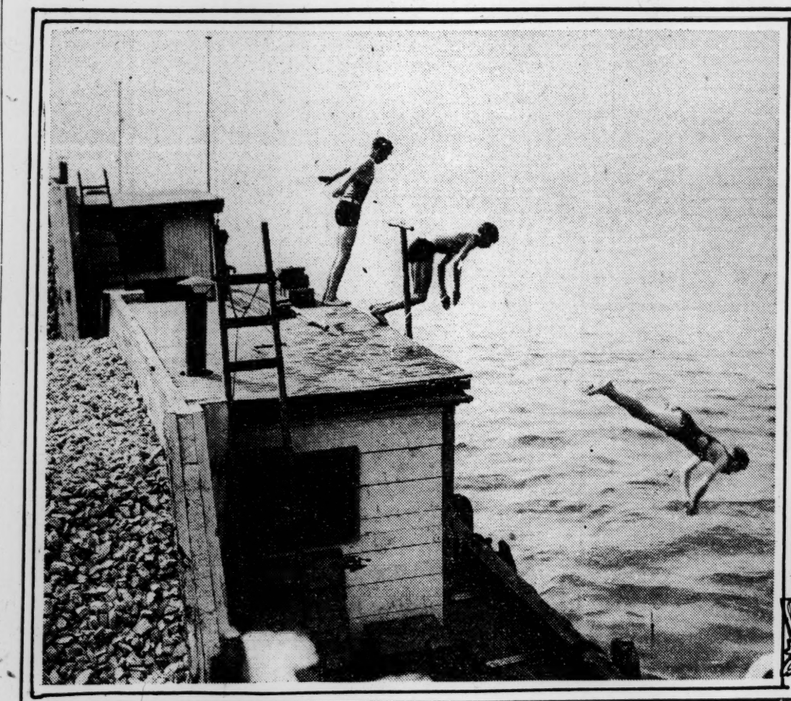
The responsibility of stopping the fall must be left to the business men. But coöperative societies ought above all to protect against that too widely received idea that the fall in prices is caused by overproduction. There is not too much of everything. There is not too much corn or too much bread. There are only consumers who have not sufficient to satisfy their needs. There is an old popular saying which is eternally true: an abundance of good does no harm. That is the wisdom of humanity, often more true than the wisdom of the economists.

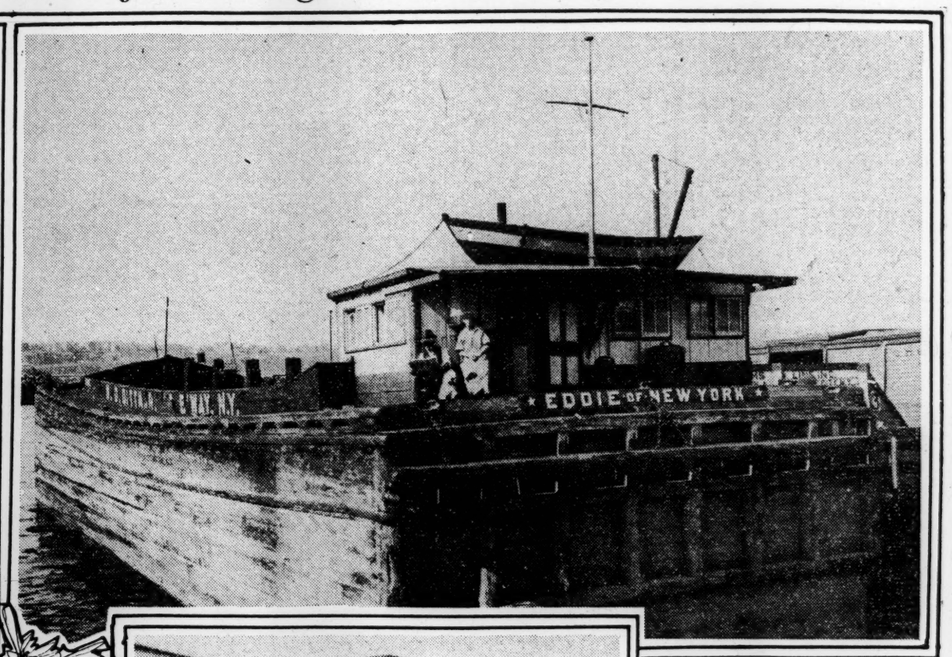
"Of course, I do not disregard the dangers of the fall in prices, notably unemployment," concluded Professor Gide, "but the remedy for unemployment is precisely the increase of the purchasing power of the consumer. Let us then claim the right of the consumer to abundance. And let us claim for our societies the right of distributing this abundance."

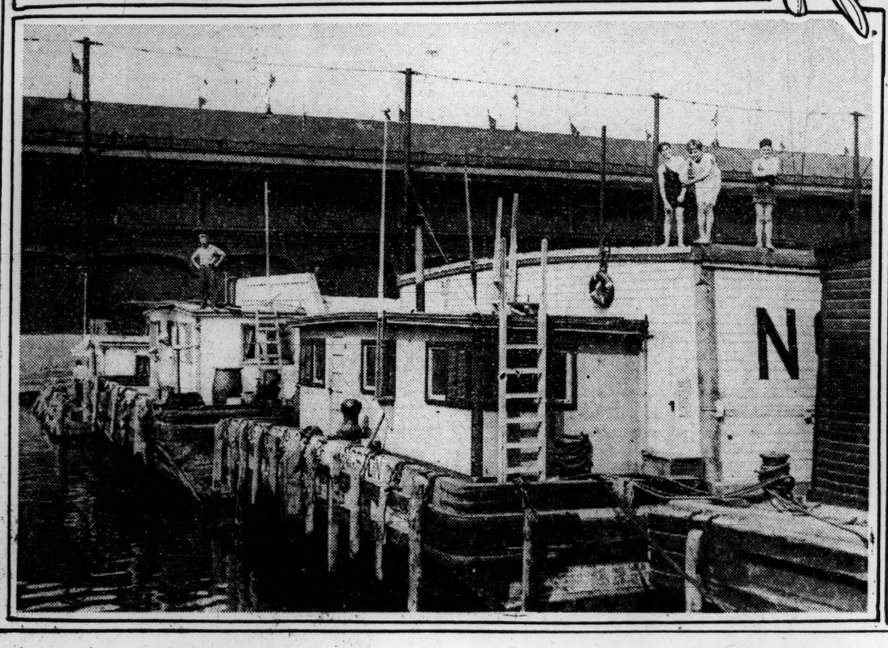
CITY DAIRY CO.

Stockholders of the City Dairy Company of Toronto, Ont., have voted to accept an offer made by the Borden Company to take over the entire assets of the company.

They Do Not Have to Wait for a High Tide to Swim







Ewing Galloway

The Sea is Always at the Front Door of Those Whose Homes Brave the Waves

TRUE the people who command barges do not venture out to deep blue water, nor do they sail into foreign ports, nor skirt palm-fringed atolls with coral gleaming on the strand. No, they do not do all that, but they have their romance just the same. The boys of the family, for instance, as noted in the upper left-hand corner, do not have to hunt for a swimming hole. They have one always at their command, whether it be in the harbor of New York or in the Hudson River or one of the barge canals. They do not have to bother about cutting the grass or to brush the leaves off the front walk. Capt. and Mrs. Fred Stevens of the barge Eddie, seen in the upper right-hand corner, take pride in their home, and keep it as spick and span as if it were on Fifth Avenue. When they are in port, the barge families go visiting. It is about the only time they have and, in the lower left-hand corner, they are seen tied up in New York. The women have time for talking and the men visit and spend many a happy hour over the checker board or in other pastimes. Tomorrow they may be separated and far away at the end of a straining hawser attached to a saucy, puffing, little tug. The children of the barge families have a happy time of it, but even they have their chores to do. Wash day will come at sea as well as anywhere else and, down in the lower right-hand corner, little Miss Barge Miss is busy hanging out the week's wash. One thing, they don't have to bother about the well going dry.

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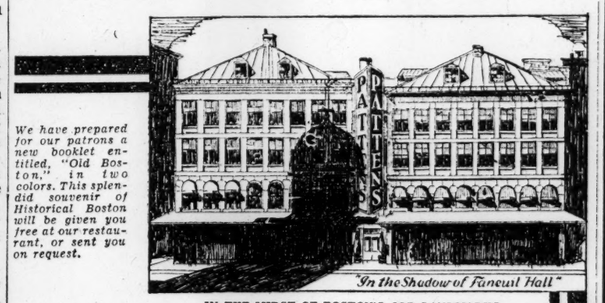

We have prepared for our patrons a new booklet entitled, "Old Boston," in two colors. This splendid souvenir of Historical Boston will be given you free at our restaurant, or sent you on request.

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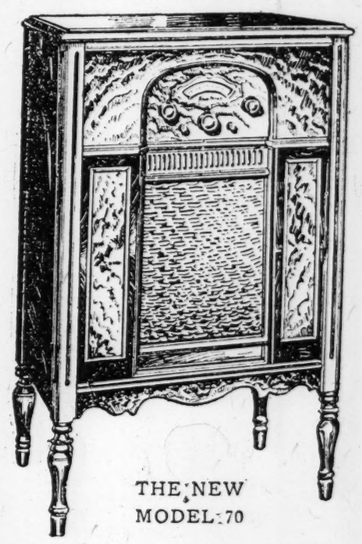

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SECOND FLOOR—ANNEX

JORDAN'S

BOSTON

MANUFACTURING MACHINE EXPORT FIGURE MOUNTS

Increase Cited as Factor in Preserving Nation's Trade Balance

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Exports of industrial machinery from the United States have steadily risen, amounting to $9,126,000 per month in 1922 and $21,427,000 per month in 1929, according to data given out by the Department of Commerce. During the first half of 1930, exports of this commodity reached a total of $132,125,000, or $6,300,000 more than for the corresponding period last year.

At a time when exports in many products are falling off, officials at the Department of Commerce declare, the rise in industrial machinery shipments to foreign countries is a notable factor in preserving trade balances. Since 1926 the value of this commodity in the export balance sheets has risen from $44,300,000 per year to $68,800,000 for the first half of 1930.

Foreign shipments of oil and refining machinery followed up their record advance in 1929 by a further rise of 23 per cent in the six months of the present year ending with June. Oil-refining equipment showed the largest increase in this class, rising from $7,582,000 in the first half of 1929 to $9,751,000 in that period in 1930. The record exports of oil machinery in 1929 amounted to $25,000,000.

Construction machinery exports were led in their advance by dredging equipment—more than doubled for June and for the first six months total over 1929—and by excavators and road-making machinery. Since 1929 the six months' figure has risen from $4,872,000 to $6,501,000 for excavators, power shovels and parts.

Power-driven, metal-working machinery made a gain of 28 per cent during the first half of 1930. Europe is the chief market for this commodity, having increased its imports steadily for many years. During 1929 the volume of this commodity taken into Europe from the United States amounted to $25,205,000, while the world total was $40,803,000.

Individual items of metal-working machinery showed marked increases during the first half of 1930, according to the report. Drilling machines gained 91 per cent, forging machines 54 per cent, milling machines 47 per cent, sheet and plate metal working machinery 41 per cent, and lathes 22 per cent.

Steam engines and textile machinery are given as exceptions to the general rise, but their downward trends are more than offset by upward movements in other commodities.

Airship Handling to Be Mechanized

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LIVERPOOL — Airship transport's success, or that of any form of airship operation, said Maj. G. H. Scott in a paper on "Mechanization of Airship Handling," read at the recent conference of naval architects, depends to a very large extent upon the efficiency of the ground organization and equipment.

Mast or tower mooring, of the methods so far proposed, is looked upon as the most practical as it lends itself readily to the easy operation and maintenance of the airship when moored, the problem of refueling and regassing being easily dealt with, and the embarkation and disembarkation of passengers and goods offering no very great difficulty.

An attempt is now being made to mechanize the operation of moving the airship into or out of its shed, said Major Scott, an operation which at present required a handling party of many hundreds of men, and then is only possible under ideal weather conditions. Of the various schemes under consideration the idea of a transporter tower appears to be the most promising.

Schoolboy Rival for Phileas Fogg

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Bernard Boyer, a schoolboy of Lancing College, Sussex, is a real "hustler." He is spending his summer holidays on his father's ranch in South America. But he had an important examination at school on the afternoon on which he was due to sail. In fact, the liner Almeda Star, on which Bernard had booked his passage, left Tilbury Docks, London, half an hour before his examination started.

But he didn't miss the examination or the boat. After handing in his papers he dashed by car to Shoreham airdrome, flew to St. Inglevert, France, from there rushed by car to Boulogne, and finally was taken out by tender to catch the Almeda Star before she set forth across the Atlantic.

But it is not yet known how Bernard fared in his examination.

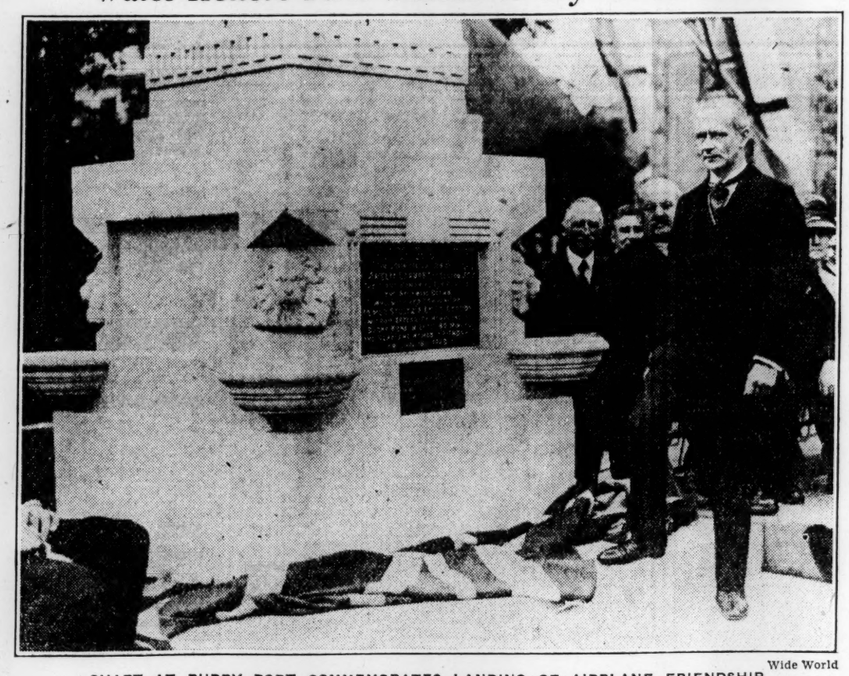
ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL REOPENING PLANNED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The work of restoring St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, which has been in progress for over nine years, is practically finished and the reopening service, at which King George and Queen Mary are expected to be present, has been fixed for Nov. 4, it is announced here.

Acknowledged to be one of the most beautiful buildings in England, St. George's, Windsor, is the chapel of the Knights of the Garter. Of the £120,000 required to cover the cost of restoration, Lord Woolavington contributed £50,000.

Wales Honors First Woman to Fly the Atlantic



Wide World

SHAFT AT BURRY PORT COMMEMORATES LANDING OF AIRPLANE FRIENDSHIP

When Amelia Earhart, Wilmur Stultz and Louis Gordon Took Off That June Morning in 1928 and Headed the Nose of Their Plane Toward Europe, They Had Hopes, No Doubt, of Landing in England. They Did Land in a Part of Great Britain, in Wales, and It Was at Burry Port, the Little Seaport Village, Where There Has Just Been Unveiled a Memorial to That Landing. Sir Arthur Whitten Brown Officiated.

MANDATE PLAN SAID TO AFFORD BEST RESULTS

Veiled Annexation Charge Not Deserved, Declares British Delegate

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The work being accomplished by the Permanent Mandates Commission is stimulating interest in colonial administration and working for good in the interests of the mandated territories in the opinion of Lord Lugard, British member of the commission, addressing the annual meeting of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society held here.

Lord Lugard said that though he was at first skeptical of the success of the mandate system, feeling that the members would hesitate to criticize the great powers, and that the purely advisory nature of the group would restrict its policies, none of these possibilities have been realized.

That the commission has increasingly gained the confidence of the public is shown by the attention paid to its comments by the mandatories, and by the fact that these mandatory groups constantly send the governors of their territories to appear as the accredited representatives at the sessions. Criticism of first-rate powers was shown at a special conference in Rome, Lord Lugard held, when the position of Syria among the nations was being considered.

"The commission may lay claim to having maintained a high standard of administration, to have made helpful suggestions, and to have originated some of the inquiries which led to the new slavery convention and to the committee now studying the question of native labor," said Lord Lugard. "The Mandates Commission has done some useful work in the study of special questions, such as the definition of terms concerning the liquor traffic in Africa; the conditions which are necessary for the proper observance of equal economic opportunity; the disposal of former enemy private property; the status of the native population of the mandated territories; security of land titles, and other matters."

Association with the native is one of the policies pursued by the commission. "Equal commercial opportunity, which is not granted in French colonies, is insured in the French Cameroons and Togo," Lord Lugard said, adding that those who were at first inclined to regard the mandate system as camouflaged annexation are now the first to admit that they were mistaken and that the system has afforded opportunity for friendly coöperation and exchange of experience in colonial administrative affairs.

BACK TO LAND POLICY URGED IN VICTORIA

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vic.—The disinclination of parents to have their sons trained as farmers is regarded by the Victorian Premier, Edward J. Hogan, as one of the reasons for the present widespread unemployment.

Speaking at the Ballarat High School, which was unable to carry on its original function as an agricultural college because of the scarcity of pupils, Mr. Hogan said that too many men were clamoring for office work. Professions were overcrowded, he said, and some who trained for them were now only too glad to accept laboring jobs. It was essential to get as many men on to the land as possible. He added that plenty of good Crown land was still available in districts where there was no danger of drought.

SHETLAND GETS LIFEBOAT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHETLAND ISLES, Scot.—Shetland's first lifeboat has arrived at Lerwick Harbor after a long voyage from Cowes. As the last port of call was Fraserburgh, the last lap of the journey was the longest lifeboat trip without refuelling on record. The vessel was accorded an enthusiastic reception on its arrival. It is a motor vessel capable of 1000 miles cruising radius and holding 100 persons.

UNION SCHOOL PLAN CHANGING RURAL BRITAIN

Transferring of Older Pupils Brings New Outlook to Villages

BY A MEMBER OF AN EDUCATION AUTHORITY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LEICESTER, Eng.—Moved, seconded and carried that three halfpence a day be allowed to the parents of Doris Jones for return bus fare to —— to attend the central school. This is a minute of the local authority of which I am a member, and it figures among a long list of items which are new features of its agenda, concerning arrangements for children who have to travel to school—a new development in English rural education.

In district after district small village schools have been "decapitated," as it is called, and the older children have been transferred to centrally situated schools, which take children above the age of 11 from all the small schools within a 10-mile radius. The authority therefore contracts with motorbus proprietors to convey groups of children to and from the schools.

In some villages there may be only a couple of children to go to the central school. For them a money grant may be made, as in the case cited above. But in many cases no service exists. Then the allowance must be large enough possibly to cover the expense of a cycle. Or a railway season ticket may be purchased, or a monetary grant may be made to cover unspecified travel, the parents to be responsible for seeing that the child is at the school regularly by whatever means they choose. One sturdy boy in a certain locality walks a mile, rows himself across a lake, and joins a bus for the rest of the journey to his central school.

Children of the English countryside are becoming travelers. They are leaving the traditional confines of their native villages. To the distant market town they journey day by day, and their outlook is consequently undergoing a change.

The cause of the revolution is the desire of the authorities to give better education to the older children who have hitherto had to rely solely upon the resources of the tiny village school. Not only do the pupils enjoy more efficient teaching and equipment. They enter day by day into a new world.

Hitherto, only the sons and daughters of the comfortable classes have been sent away to school. The advantage of a liberal education is now being given to all children. The results are already becoming visible. Another 20 years will bring general transformation of the countryside.

MOROCCO'S BUILDING FEAT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CASABLANCA, Mor. — This port again achieved a building record last year. Building permits amounted to 250,000,000 francs (nearly $12,500,000), which is nearly double that of the previous year, while big increases took place at Rabat, Fez and Marrakeesh, the three capitals. Land is fetching as high as 4000 francs a square meter at Casablanca, and 2500 francs at Fez and Marrakeesh.

DUTCH AFFIRM PROSPERITY DUE TO FREE TRADE

High Tariffs No Remedy for Unemployment, Holland's Business Men Hold

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM—Faithfulness to the ideal of free trade is considered to be the cause of Holland's remarkable freedom from the nearly world-wide trade depression of today.

The increase of unemployment in the country is slight. The unemployment in the Netherlands in any case is not of a very alarming nature, as it exists in reality only to a very limited degree. Compared with other countries, it is infinitesimal, while the exports of the Netherlands are relatively the largest. The Dutch industry is well provided with orders. Recent annual reports of the big Dutch banking concerns have made an excellent impression and dividends for 1929 equaled those of 1928.

According to estimates given by the Bank of Dresden, this country ranks among those with the highest income per head of the population and is best able to lend to foreign countries. Owing to the organization of its production, with an eye to the international market, the Netherlands is able to maintain in comparatively great prosperity a population 15 times as dense as that of the United States.

The Netherlands is today almost the only country in Europe which has remained faithful to free trade. Its leading business men and bankers and industrialists maintain even now, while nearly all the rest of the world is trying to hide behind higher and higher tariff walls, that the evil of unemployment can never be dealt with through an increase of protectionist rates. With almost no restrictions the door to their territory is open to foreigners, foreign products and foreign capital. They do this because their existence depends on export and experience has taught them, that in order to export, they must have an exchange of goods.

Because the Dutch have not increased their purely fiscal import duties, in order to "protect" themselves, prices in this country have not been driven up.

CUBA OPPOSES ALIEN TALKIES

HAVANA (AP)—A movement to suppress English-speaking talkies in Cuban theaters has been inaugurated here. Formal request that talkies in the English language be banned has been made to the Department of Interior.

A Family Loan Service
This organization, famous for helpful, confidential service for 52 years, lends $100 to $300 to husbands and wives No other signatures or endorsers are required. As long as twenty months to repay. Cost—nearly one-third less than the lawful rate.
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DOMINIONS' NEW STATUS TO TAKE LEGALIZED FORM

Report Asks Parliament in London to Renounce Ancient Political Hold

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANBERRA, Australia—The new Dominion status decided upon at the 1926 Imperial Conference must be further discussed at the coming conference before it can be given effect to, declared the Prime Minister, James H. Scullin, in tabling the report of Sir Harrison Moore, Commonwealth representative on the expert committee appointed by the last Imperial Conference to report upon this question.

The most important feature of the report is the recommendation that the English Parliament should formally renounce exercise of its legislative powers in respect of any of the Dominions, except at the request of the Dominion concerned. This it is proposed to achieve by an act of the English Parliament which will declare that: "It would be in accord with the established constitutional position of all members of the British Commonwealth of Nations in relation to one another that no law hereafter made by the English Parliament shall extend to any Dominion otherwise than at the request and with the consent of that Dominion."

The recommendations of the committee, if given effect to, will mark an epochal change in the history of the British Empire. The last Imperial Conference declared the Dominions to be "autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status though united by a common allegiance to the Crown." It asserted the right of each Dominion to advise the Crown on all matters relating to its own affairs.

The next step was to find a method of giving effect to this new status, and a committee of constitutionalists was appointed to investigate the question. This committee's report advises that the hitherto unqualified superiority of the English Parliament be abandoned. This means that when the necessary legislative action is taken by the English Parliament, Dominion legislation can no longer be inoperative or invalid because of repugnance to English legislation.

The establishment of a number of parliaments within the British Empire equal in legislative authority raises the question of how uniformity can be secured with relation to such questions as the succession to the throne, nationality, and the naval prize law. The committee has recommended that any alteration in the law touching the succession to the throne shall require the unanimous consent of all the British Parliaments.

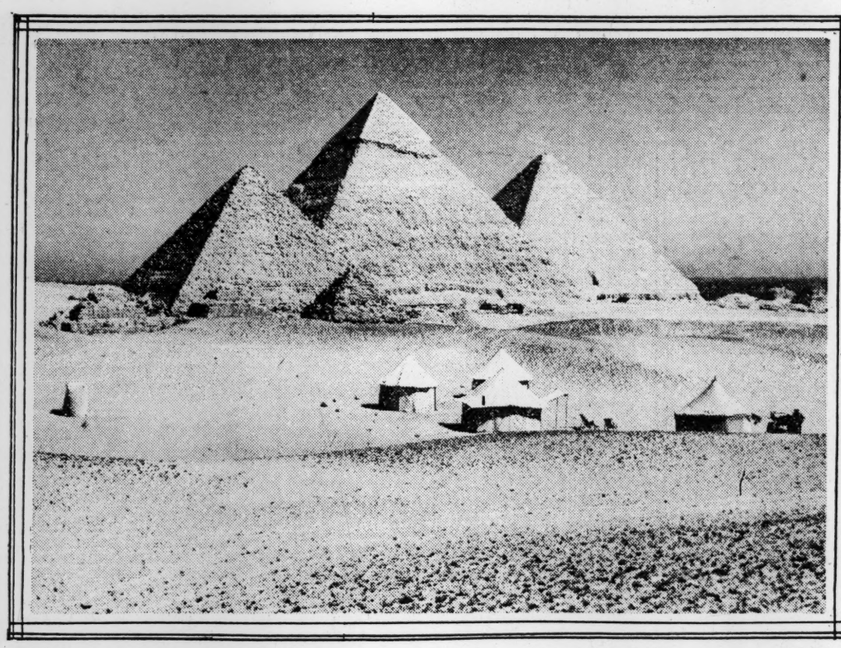
It is proposed also to set up a tribunal for dealing with any differences which may arise between the different governments of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

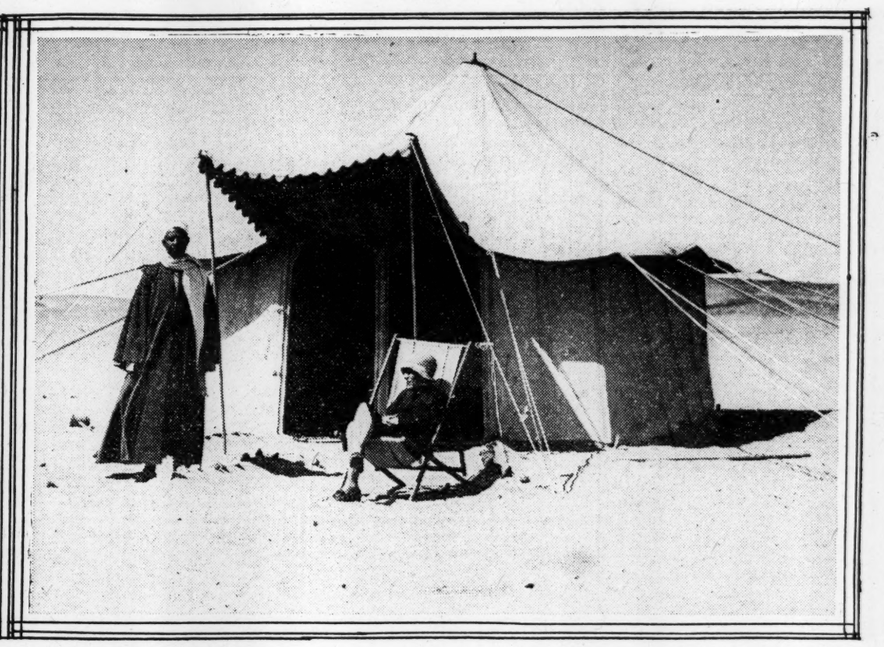
The new Dominion status would mean the end of the historic dependence of the Parliaments of British self-governing Dominions upon the English Parliament. This dependence, so far as Australia is concerned, has been scarcely more than nominal for more than half a century although it has existed in theory.

The chief bearing which the changed relationship will have upon current politics in Australia is that it will remove misunderstandings regarding the right of the Australian Government to advise the King on all matters relating to its own affairs. The Scullin Government has already taken this course by recommending to the King that the Chief Justice of Australia, Sir Isaac Isaacs, be appointed Governor-General of the Commonwealth. The Government's right to do this has been disputed by those who are opposed to the appointment of an Australian Governor-General.

Although no move has yet been made by the Crown to appoint a successor to the present Governor-General, Lord Stonehaven, who retires in October, it is considered by the Government that the new Dominion status means that its recommendation must be given effect to.

Campers in the Desert See the Sun Rise Behind the Pyramids





NO GREAT DANGER HERE IN GETTING CAUGHT IN THE RAIN

Wells, From Ewing Galloway

Solid comfort in everything that camping implies is the lot of the tourist in Egypt now who yearns to spend a night on the great waste of sand known as the Egyptian Desert, and to sleep in the shadow of the great Pyramids, over which the sun has risen for so many centuries. For the equivalent of $15 one is provided with sleeping quarters and dinner is followed by a camel ride out into the desert to watch the long purple shadows creep in from the West, beginning at the base of the pyramids and slowly submerging them till at last only the tip of Cheops catches the light. That, too, a brief second later, is swallowed up in the darkness that settles down over the sands like a black velvet blanket. At the left is a general view of such a camp, and at the right is "dolce far niente" in the desert.

WEEK-END JAUNTS DISPLACE VACATION

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Week-end motor trips to seaside resorts have taken the place of annual summer holidays with a great number of people in Britain, according to hotel and boarding-house proprietors on the south coast of England, who have been inquiring into the causes of the marked shortage of visitors to their towns this season.

Instead of taking their usual summer holiday of two or three weeks, families, it has been found, spend some half dozen week-ends at the seaside at different times during the season and usually at different places.

No Gas Range Needed by Maori as Nature's Steam Jets Sizzle

Houses Set by New Zealand's Boiling Pools Find Fuel Bill Light—White Vapor Rising From Unique Region Adds Beauty to Scene

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Rotorua is the center of one of the most famous thermal regions in the world. The hot springs, boiling mud pools, and geysers of this uncanny country have perhaps caused its natural beauties to be undervalued. If Rotorua and its lakes had none of these strange manifestations of nature, they would still be worth seeing for their beauty, which needs a still clear day in early winter, when the sun shines warmly, and the blue of the lake blends with the blue of the hills, and the outlines of ranges against the sky are as clear cut as a steel edge.

The town and lake lie about 1000 feet above sea level, and the air has a mountain tang, the town being laid out on flat ground by the lake with hills all around. At Whakarewarewa, two miles out, the Maori houses stand beside boiling pools (sometimes a new pool breaks out under a floor) and the inhabitants cook their food in this water, where mudlike porridge goes plop! plop! plop! and geysers play occasionally over a white silica-coated surface. The sight-seer has to make his way carefully between steam jets and caldrons, across ground that sometimes rings hollow.

Across the level are Pohutu and the Prince of Wales' Feather—capricious geysers that sometimes keep quiet for weeks. Ascend a little hill at the back and one looks out over a view that in its combination of weirdness and beauty must be unique. Just below columns and clouds of steam rise from the pools of Whakarewarewa, all the whiter for the clearness and relative coldness of the winter air. Below on the right are the headquarters of the state forest plantations, embowered in trees. The close ranks of evergreen gum and pine run up the hills and stretch away behind, their shades of green varied by brown masses of larch. In the middle distance is Rotorua, with its straight tree-planted streets, and the lake. In the distance are the dazzling snow peaks of Ruapehu—70 or 80 miles away.

A little way out of Rotorua stands Ngongotaha Mountain, 2500 feet high. From the top of this amid the bush where tuis and bellbirds drop their liquid notes, can be seen White Island, set in the shimmering ocean, New Zealand's outpost volcano. It is about 60 miles to White Island, but in the air its outline is sharp and the steam arising from its crater is not to be mistaken for cloud.

Yet what is seen from here is only a part of the beauty of this wonderful region. There are many lakes hidden in the hills. Further afield the inland sea of Taupo, and smoking Ngaruhoe, and snow-capped Ruapehu. A goodly land indeed, a fair and fortunate land, this Ao-tea-roa, this New Zealand. Within its narrow confines is beauty enough for a continent.

LITTLE BUGSWORTH IMPROVES ITS NAME

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The inhabitants of the little village of Bugsworth, Derbyshire, have just come a stage nearer to the realization of their ambition, for the Post Office authorities have adopted the name Buxworth on the official stamp. For years Bugsworthites have objected to the name of their village, and the railway company had already changed the name on the station to Buxworth, while the local parish council had long since discarded the word which had frequently brought smiles to the mouths of visitors.

Nearly all the village institutions use the name Buxworth, but the cricket club still clings to the old name.

PIEL ISLAND FOR SALE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHEFFIELD, Eng. — Piel Island, situated at the entrance to Barrow Harbor, has been offered for sale by the Barrow Corporation. This island has had a notable past, since the monks of Furness Abbey erected on it a castle to act as a refuge in the days when the Scots used regularly to invade England. The last invasion made by way of Piel occurred in 1497, when Lambert Simnel, a pretender to the English throne, used it as a convenient entry into England.

Hungarians Carry Appeal to League

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia—Following petitions to the League of Nations made by the Albanian, Bulgarian and Croatian minorities in Jugoslavia, representatives of the Hungarians here have also presented a petition to the Secretariat of the League.

They assert that the Hungarian minority in Jugoslavia is deprived of the cultural rights guaranteed to them by the peace treaties, in consequence of which they request the League to intervene in accordance with the rights bestowed upon it by its statutes and the treaties of peace. The petition is signed by a number of Hungarians who fled from Jugoslavia because of the alleged insupportability of the dictatorial régime.

The Macedonian petition was signed by three persons fleeing from the Macedonian cities, now in Serbia, of Skoplje, Shtip and Velze; the Albanian petition was prepared and presented by three Albanian priests who had fled from that district in Jugoslavia inhabited by Albanians; and the Croation petition was signed by prominent Croatian leaders who had fled from Zagreb. The Belgrade Government states that the data contained in these petitions do not answer to the facts.

BIRD PROTECTION CAMPAIGN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—A campaign for the protection of wild birds against rats on the island of Ailsa Craig, which was organized during the winter, is proving a success, according to the Scottish Society for the Protection of Wild Birds. Increasing support from all quarters for the Wild Birds Protection (Scotland) Bill, recently promoted by the Society, is reported.

Trade Study Urged for Central Europe

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUDAPEST — Great interest has been aroused both here and in central Europe generally by an interview which appeared in an Hungarian journal Az Est with the former French Minister, Louis Loucheur, who presided over the East Reparations Negotiations in Paris.

M. Loucheur emphasizes the importance of tackling the problem of the economic organization of central Europe. Preliminary to any action, the interview states, a comprehensive study of the question should be made by recognized international experts working in coöperation with the League of Nations at Geneva.

It was declared by M. Loucheur that what the work of experts such as Charles Rist and Walter Layton had done for the reconstruction of Austria a few years ago, could now be done for the whole of central Europe economically. M. Loucheur is planning a trip through these regions in the near future in order to discuss the whole problem in Prague and Belgrade.

NOTTINGHAM OPENS MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NOTTINGHAM, Eng.—The fifth municipal airport to be established in England by the National Flying Services has been opened at Nottingham. There are four other stations, at Hanworth (London), Leeds, Hull and Reading. Although the National Flying Services have been in existence only 12 months they have already trained 77 men, and a further 82 are now qualifying as pilots. Arrangements are being made with the municipal authorities for airports at Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Carlisle, Liverpool, Sheffield Middlesbrough, Cardiff, Plymouth, Portsmouth and Bournemouth.

The Nottingham clubhouse is considered one of the most efficient in the country. The buildings are substantial and the hangar is spacious. The approaches are adequate and there is provision for further development.

PEASANT PARTY CHIEF DEFENDS CROATIAN AIMS

Matchek Declares People Insist on Full Share in Rule of Jugoslavia

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ZAGREB, Jugoslavia—The Croatian people were never so firmly united as at the present moment and never so uncompromisingly opposed to the absolutist government of Jugoslavia as well as to every other Jugoslav government not providing for a large degree of self-government for the Croats, declared Dr. Vladko Matchek in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor shortly after his acquittal on a charge of abetting terrorism.

The recent entrance of four Croat ministers, members of the former Croat Peasant Party, into the cabinet of General Zhivkovitch had in no degree appeased or conciliated the Croatian people, Dr. Matchek declared, as the new men, he asserted, were absolutely without a following and had lost not only the confidence but the respect of the Croatian people.

The Peasant Party leader regarded the absolutist régime as having had no beneficial results whatever. There was no less corruption, no less arbitrary government than when the politicians were in power. "As for taxes, they were heavier than ever."

"I do not know what the future will bring," Dr. Matchek concluded, "but certain things are plain: One is that as a result of my trial and other recent occurrences the Croatian people have shown themselves more determined than ever before to become masters of their own fate, with reasonable limitations and within the boundaries of the Jugoslav state; and another is that for the good of all the people in our kingdom and for the sake of general tranquillity the necessary fundamental changes in methods of government will have to be made. When that will come about, and how, I do not foresee, but that it will come I am absolutely certain."

The Burning Question

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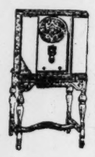
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Fashions and Dressmaking

Choosing Office Wardrobes

V—Adapting, Buying

By ETHELYN MIDDLETON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New York

THIS is a suitable moment in which to map out the fall and winter wardrobe. The winter fashions are now well defined, and recent advice from Paris includes many features, useful and cheery, when one is considering the needs and restrictions of the business girl.

According to Paris, the over-blouse has by no means been discarded by smart dress designers. The new over-blouse models have a slightly shorter hip part than was formerly the case, and are worn with a narrow belt at the natural waistline the belt close but not drawn in. This belt is either of the dress fabric or of kid; if the figure is at all stout, it should not be conspicuous.

Paris is also sending many tuck-in blouses and shirtwaists in satin and crêpe, both in white and the pastel tones. The use of the white cotton shirtwaist will continue into the winter.

For day use, skirts show the even hemline 14 inches from the floor. The natural waistline is no longer an oddity, and, as has already been found out, can be adapted to all figures. Without any arbitrary line, there is great variety in sleeves. Some of the long sleeves are really not long but end between elbow and wrist. Some are trimmed on the edge; others have turn-up cuffs.

Lengthening Skirts

Such mode items furnish suggestions in making over or renovating dresses already in the wardrobe. The business girl who is going to make the best appearance on her dress budget is certainly not neglectful of this important point. No matter how enticingly cheap may be a new garment, a gown on hand can often be made quite as attractive with a little work and small expenditure.

Last season's wardrobe probably contains some one-piece frocks too short for present use. Here are two easy suggestions for letting them down. If the length change is not drastic, cut off the dress top and attach the skirt to a fitted belt. Cover the belt with a narrow, draped sash with a small perky bow in front or at the back, or on one side, as is preferred. If the discarded top does not furnish material for this, make the sash of a fancy silk and match it with a necktie. This skirt will be useful with any tuck-in blouse.

If there is much lengthening to be done, rip the hem and face it. As it is generally difficult to erase an old hemline, cover this or the entire hem with lines of narrow braid. Many of the new models show such decoration on the bottom of the skirt. Such a renovated skirt can be worn with a silk overblouse. For a narrow waist belt, try braiding four strands of the hem trimming, finishing the ends with small metal drops or buttons.

Miss M., a young stenographer who "simply had to have a party gown in a hurry," passes along a successful manner of treating a last season's dress:

She informs us that fortunately the knee-long skirt was full and made in shaped breadths. She opened the seams and extended the breadths sufficiently to reach the present calf length, making an even hemline, which is again the fashion for evening gowns. "Believe it or not," at a sale she found for $2 a remnant of panne velvet sufficient for this purpose and to add a short, half bolero to the dress top.

Autumn Offerings

In the early installments of autumn street costumes are three distinct choices: The tailored suit made with a short coat; the one-piece gown with shoulder cape; and the double-breasted, tailored coat dress. The last, which figures in several of the importations, has revers, belt and buttons and is worn with a narrow silk scarf tied in cravat fashion.

These models are equally smart. Probably the short coat, tailored, will be the popular choice, in spite of the fact that the girl who sits at a desk is "hard on skirt backs" and is likely to have a left-over coat on her hands. The other two models can be utilized as practical winter office gowns and worn under a winter coat by removing the short cape in one instance and in the case of the coat gown by adding linen revers. In place of the street scarf, one might choose one of the new jewelry collars in dark and brilliant stones.

The past summer brought back to general use the comfortable, practical shirtwaist dress. We see now the same two piece model in tweed and fancy jerseys, the top part often fastened down the front with bone buttons and smaller buttons on long, close sleeves. The neck-line may be pointed and worn with a lingerie collar, but very smart is a high neck-line worn with turn-over Eton collar and soft black tie. Black accessories, including gloves, will be much seen the coming esason.

In choosing materials for fall and winter, bear in mind that wool fabrics will be considered extremely smart. There is wide choice in jersey, tweeds, flannel, wool georgettes and crêpes and many fancy weaves known under trade names. Colors run much to the brown tones with mixtures of black. There is some green, a good deal of dull red, and the nutmeg shades.

The prominence of woolens probably means that fewer all-silk fabrics will be utilized in day outfits. There is stress on the dull surface in silk fabrics. There are many interesting silk-and-wool combinations suitable for day town use, also a "nubby" effect that seems to run through many of the novelty materials. In the new models, trimming is noticeable, but a well-bred conservatism, both in colors and details, is the smart note.

[The last article in this series of six will be published next Wednesday.]

Gabor Eder — Joel Feder

Left—Formal Evening Gown of Celanese Taffeta In Sprig, a Light Green, Featuring the Bustle Effect. Right—Evening Gown of Celanese Printed Permanent Moire, the Capuchin Shades of Which Blend in a Large Floral Design. Both of These Frocks Were Shown at the Recent Autumn Fashion Show of the Garment Retailers of America Held at the Hotel Astor, New York.

Styles for Autumn Make Their Appearance

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New York

UNUSUALLY keen imagination is needed in order to contemplate an autumn wardrobe from the vantage point of midsummer. While the thermometer dallies among the nineties and one is trying to find the sheerest clothes and the shadiest spot, nothing can be less alluring than the woolly fabrics and furs that one will be glad to cuddle into when the season changes. Yet despite this, the constant feminine interest in fashions and curiosity as to what will come next are sufficiently strong to distract attention from current social and sports activities long enough for an examination of the models that anticipate fall and winter.

While the shops have still cases, racks and counters filled with hot-weather togs and finery offered at prices almost compelling, they are showing also a few of the designs just received from the fall collections of French and American designers. These will appear in increasing numbers and variety as summer wanes, and their authenticity will not be left to conjecture, for a presentation of correct styles in dress of every type, and for every occasion, has recently been made by the Garment Retailers of America in their semiannual revue at the Hotel Astor.

It was an exhibition of more than usual distinction, in which American talent was emphasized in a showing the more brilliant for Paris inspiration.

The Natural Figure Followed

"Follow the natural lines of the figure," is a rule which is applied to gowns for daytime and evening, to jackets and coats of both cloth and fur. The desirable consummation is acquired by molding the figure with garments underneath and with the treatment of material in the dress or wrap. This is less simple than the description sounds, for the details in the architecture of this new mode are quite intricate, requiring skill and workmanship of a high order.

The natural waistline does not necessarily mean that of the peasant figure, although some younger women, exceedingly slim, affect this in wearing bloused full-skirted frocks, and the picturesque smocked dresses. It is the waistline and figure of a great lady, cultivated but not distorted as in the days of whalebone and steel, that every clever couturier now seeks to give his patron.

Necklines and Sleeves

In bodices, whether for the softer type of daytime dress or for evening wear, new treatment of the neck, sleeves, and such details as bows, buttons and motifs of one sort or another are shown. Bodices of almost severe simplicity, and those in which the fabric is draped in scarf effect about the neck, finished with flat collar or a frill, are equally good, the choice being made with the idea of fitting the individual. The belt in these late style models marks the natural waistline, even when the bodice itself is carried down over the hips.

This was illustrated with much chic at the Garment Retailers' parade in a street suit, among many, of the more elaborate sort. The material was black velvet made in a three-piece ensemble. The coat, finger-tip length and marking a decided waistline, without lapels or collar, opened over a blouse of white wool lace. Below a narrow strap belt the coat was cut to flare sharply over the hips, suggested a pagoda atop the skirt, in which the same flare was repeated at the bottom. A skullcap type of beret and a cravat scarf of white caracul completed this costume, which will certainly be duplicated many times, probably in different fabrics. Other suits and ensembles for fall street wear were shown in broadcloth, wool crêpe, and the various members of the kasha family, in brown, green, red to deep wine, black and black-and-white. Some of these costumes included a skirt, coat and overblouse or tuck-in skirt. Others have a one-piece dress (which may be sleeveless or have sleeves), long or short, with a coat of the same material, or forming a scheme of fabric and color harmony. For early fall the coat is usually either short or very long, almost to the bottom of the skirt.

Formality at Its Best

The question of skirt length, debated long and with ardor, is finally answered in an illuminating manner. Gowns for leisure hours and formality, daytime and evening, are long; that is ankle length or longer. For street and general tailored dress, skirts are cut 10 to 12 inches from the ground. Varying lengths for these and for sports clothes are suggested by Paris modistes, but American women have a mind of their own in the matter and are living up to a tacitly understood declaration of independence, in wearing their skirts as fits their tastes and activities. Hemlines are almost invariably even all around, though some assymmetric draperies are shown in evening models. Style in skirts differs with the kind of dress. The plain tailored wrap-around or flaring model is used for sports in tweed and mannish cloths, and some of these are broken with pleats. In all other kinds of dress are shown pleating, circular flouncing and the peplum, the popularity of which is undiminished.

Evening Frocks

Evening dress was never more beautiful as to fabric and color. In this, as in the more formal gowns and ensembles for afternoon, black-and-white is ultra smart, and satin is having a decided vogue. A luxurious quality of the celanese panne satin is shown in plain colors and in a de luxe version of ivory, painted with a large pattern of crimson roses. This quality, of satin, taffeta and non-crushable velvet, in models from representative houses, were exhibited by the Garment Retailers in dress for every occasion, from tea pajamas to an aviator's outfit. Short coats and draped capelets for evening were made of velvet, and trimmed with fox, or one of the flat furs. Coats for formal daytime had enormous collars of fur—most often fox—usually without cuffs. Some were bordered with fur down the front, at one side, or around the body of the coat in some novel manner. Several new styles of sleeve are introduced in the more elaborate wraps.

Cecile Opens the Bandbox

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New York

THE Leviathan docked early that morning, but already Cecile had opened her big French hat box and was showing the girls what she had brought from Paris. According to Cecile, "millinery is just now more important than gowns."

First, everyone wanted to examine the hat Cecile wore on landing, a new cloche shape of a mixed tweed matching her handbag and her traveling coat of brown mohair. This new shape has a shallow crown—very shallow in front—with a two-inch brim standing out from the forehead and showing a little smooth hair at the side. Like most of the new models, the crown is larger behind, fitting smoothly over the head where the brim is wider. A smart leather band and buckle serve as trimming.

The Shapes Demand Good Placement

"This season you must poise your hat with the greatest care," said Cecile. "You can wear it at different angles, but there must be no careless effect.

"Here is another town hat, my new sailor, which in France they have always called the Jean Bart." And from Cecile's box came a felt in admiral-blue, which is much lighter than navy blue, with a wide rolling-up brim, the same width all about, and edged with a shirred band of blue faille ribbon. Again, the crown is deeper behind than in front, and it is ribbon trimmed with a cluster of short ends on one side. As Cecile poised it well back on the head the entire forehead showed with a few short curls over the ear-tops.

"Now for my best bonnet," exclaimed Cecile. "It is of black chiffon velvet trimmed with turquoise-blue, the latest color combination."

And truly "bonnet" it was as Cecile adjusted it. It had a rolled-up, shirred brim, showing her pretty hair all about the face. Behind, this brim draped into a wide, soft bow lined with blue satin. Cecile proposes to wear this with two frocks; a black satin, tailored, one-piece gown and a more dressy, production of blue crêpe made with flowing elbow sleeves and hem flounce, both trimmed with many narrow rows of black velvet ribbon.

Veils Return

The girls were divided as to opinion on the "gob" hat in blue jersey that Cecile took next from the bandbox. Some termed it a transformed basque beret, not a "gob." Others thought the line about the forehead too severe. But certainly chic was the line of white grosgrain, pointed over the forehead, on which the draped folds of the "gob" or "beret" rested. With this no hair showed save two little locks.

According to our returning Parisienne, veils are being revived. She tilted a saucy nose when I said they were not suitable for young girls, and showed another millinery treasure. Black chiffon velvet is the material; the form sets well back on the head with a narrow, soft face drapery crushed into a big back bow with a cluster of short ermine tails. With this comes a little nose veil of black net, dotted with white chenille.

The last hat from the bandbox, a sort of capeline, is the prettiest of all, some of us thought. A soft crown attaches to a wide brim so stiffened and shaped as to make a most becoming arch about the face. The brim narrows behind where it is pleated flat against the head. The only decoration is a ribbon crown band which is woven to resemble straw. The hat material is a soft, glossy black panne.

Cecile brought over both bags and gloves matching her millinery. The gloves are mostly of the pull-over variety wrinkled halfway to the elbows. She had several pairs of a heavy, stitched kid in two shades of brown, which she is going to wear with an all-black costume, an idea which has fresh interest.

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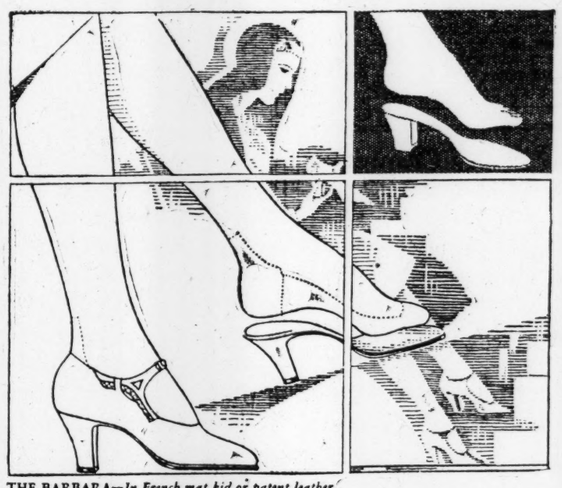

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THE HOME FORUM

The Return to the Tabard

MANY fair adventures await us in the realm of literature. There are those books we have long promised to read or reread; there are older authors whom we have gathered together in imagination, a gallant company in whose companionship we have settled to spend the long winter evenings—R. L. S. withdrawn a little from the light of the blazing logs, gentle Lamb cutting delicately across the conversation with some whimsy of his own, and Shelley at whose name the violets bloom. Or, if it be a more weighty party, Dr. Johnson, immense and cataclysmic, as a center of the room, robust Dan Chaucer, Swift in happier mood for Stella's young laughter, Herrick to bring the ponderous talk and thrusting wit to a sudden lyric sweetness with his "Night Piece to Julia" and the lines to the Daisies, Not to shut too Soon. There is much to embark upon at even the idlest surmise; but perhaps nothing so wholly entrancing, so sharply individual, as to bring to a close for ourselves the Canterbury Tales.

How often we have imaged the setting forth, on that fair April morning, of the motley throng that had rested overnight with Dan Chaucer at the Tabard. The twenty-nine adventurers represented nearly every trade and profession of the day. "The soldiery were represented by a Knight belonging to the noble class, his son the Squire and his follower the Yeoman; the church by an abbot, a friar, a parson, a prioress, a nun, three priests, a pardoner and a summoner; the professions by a scholar, a clerk of Oxford, a doctor and a lawyer. Then there were also a Franklin or landowner, a haberdasher, a carpenter, a weaver, a dyer, an upholsterer, a cook, a ploughman, a sailor, a reeve or sheriff, and a manciple or steward." So says McSpadden. It was a brave gathering that made sound and color in the inn yard with champing of horses and jingling of bits, with chatter and laughter, false starts and noisy returns. Off at last through the cobbled streets and so to the dew-drenched hedges of the countryside, where already the May-buds hung thickly and birds caroled about the old, old business of building nests, while, behind the light-hearted procession, the Tabard settled back once more into the sunny quietude of the early London morning and the dog stretched himself on the warm flags for a last blissful doze before the business of his day should send him abroad upon an Odyssey in the world of dogs. Far ahead, the delicate lines of Canterbury Cathedral reached upward to the April blue.

Perhaps it is because that merry company came no more to the Tabard Inn, that the stories have never grown old nor the company changed one whit. Perhaps our regrets for that genial pen, too soon laid down, are far misplaced, and Finis, scrawled below the manuscript, might have ended for us this adventure that now will know no end.

Yet it is a sweet fancy to make one of that gay brotherhood who, Canterbury etched faint and still more faintly on the increasing distance behind them, must have faced right merrily again toward Southwark. Perhaps it was June by the time all the vows were paid, and the countryside, in white for dainty April, had put on her gold of buttercups and set her roses blowing with every breeze of dawn. The nightingales sang in London then, and maybe even the liveliest tale faltered and fell silent when the first tentative liquid note was launched on the twilight air, hanging like a honied drop before the stillness took it.

How we should have loved to hear those other tales that Chaucer did not write! How, more than all, we should have clamored and jested under the Tabard rafters, till the sconces blazed with fresh torches and the watchman cried hoarsely below the windows, the winner of that long promised prize dinner still undecided! We should sit at the head of the laden table, the cynosure of all eyes, pledged by mine Host, fêted and friended by all the varied throng who had taken the road together and come at last under that hospitable roof in bonds of such a comradeship as the world had never known before? Would Dan himself decide, or sit, still smiling, in the corner of the great settle while the wrangling went on?

So hard a thing is choice! The chair of honor awaits—whom? That rowdy Wife of Bath? Who would have expected so fair a tale from such unlikely lips! Fairies and the Table Round, knightly honor that failed not in the sorest test,—these were the things with which the Wife of Bath beguiled the road. Or should the Pardoner fill the coveted seat? To be sure, he sermonized to the point of boredom at the opening of his story, and it was a sad enough tale at the best. Shame on a man in whom sweet April worked so little grace! Not he in that honored place, we are determined. Then what of the knight who

loved chivalrye,
Trouthe and honour, fredom and curteisye . . .
And thogh that he were worthy, he was wys,
And of his port as meke as is a mayde.
He never yet no vileinye ne sayde
In al his lyf unto no maner wight.
He was a verray parfit gentil knight.

And what a tale of knightly deeds was his! Did we not thunder into the lists, lance in rest, visor closed, side by side with Arcite? Did we not grow strangely quiet when old friendship and new humility had their way? Even that rascally Summoner wiped his eyes as the knightly voice fell gently on the ear, "My sweet foe." A good tale this, of Palamon and Arcite. Already the young Squire sees his father at the head of the board and carols irresistibly a fugitive stave!

But there are others to consider before the vote is taken. The Priests Tale raised a gale of laughter, and laughter is a good thing upon the road. Nothing so transforms the miles that threaten to become tedious. One is ready to swear that many a cottager on that hilarious journey was sadly baited, when she called to her hens at the shut of day and this procession passed gayly at the end of her little darkling plot. What was she to make of ribald cacklings and fox barks, punctuated by laughter and applause? She certainly knew, however, that someone or something had set the party in excellent humor and holiday mood. Yet there are other graces by which to travel besides laughter alone! Did not the Clerk talk the sun down with his story of patient Grisilde, nor any notice it, or cry him halt? More—a gracious courtesy marked the little band that evening. Maybe something a trifle prim ceased to shadow Madame Eglantine; maybe something a thought tender had hushed the Wife of Bath so that she urged her horse nearer to the Clerk of Oxford's sorry nag, and saw to it that he feasted not entirely upon his books in black and red when supper was served. The company is in our hands, we have sweet stories with which to work a transmutation of base metal to pure gold. The voting grows still more unsure! Shall mere beguilement take the palm, or the tale that brought a breath of kindlier air even across the scents of the English spring?

What of the story of Constance which the weighty lawyer told! Strange, how all this company so far surpassed what we expected in their gay and gentle tales! Ah, perhaps after all a master hand has swept the strings, setting in vibration music that shall echo still down the long avenues of years, setting young hearts singing at the schoolroom table, and older hearts dancing to a fairer measure than any poet set. Perhaps after all, he who sits and smiles, withdrawn a little from the blaze of the logs in his corner of the black oak settle, is yet to take his place at the head of that festive board and rise with such another tale to grace the ringing toast, "Dan Chaucer!"

D. T.

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Flaming Sea Gulls

So much interest and magic in a single August day with the sea gulls! As the sunrise flashes coppery luster from beneath a vast latticework of purple cloud above the ocean horizon, a great throng of gulls on the weed-hung ledges of low tide, and along the gilded border of surf, salute the dawn with a grotesque and vociferous anthem of rejoicing.

Among all the manifold choruses of earth and shore which the advancing sun awakens, this is surely one of the most fantastic. In its Aristophanic medley of cackling, creaking and laughing sounds, suggestions are discernible of the discordant tuning-up of the "wood-winds" and lesser brasses of an orchestra, and of the argumentative and clamorous fugues of a crowded barnyard.

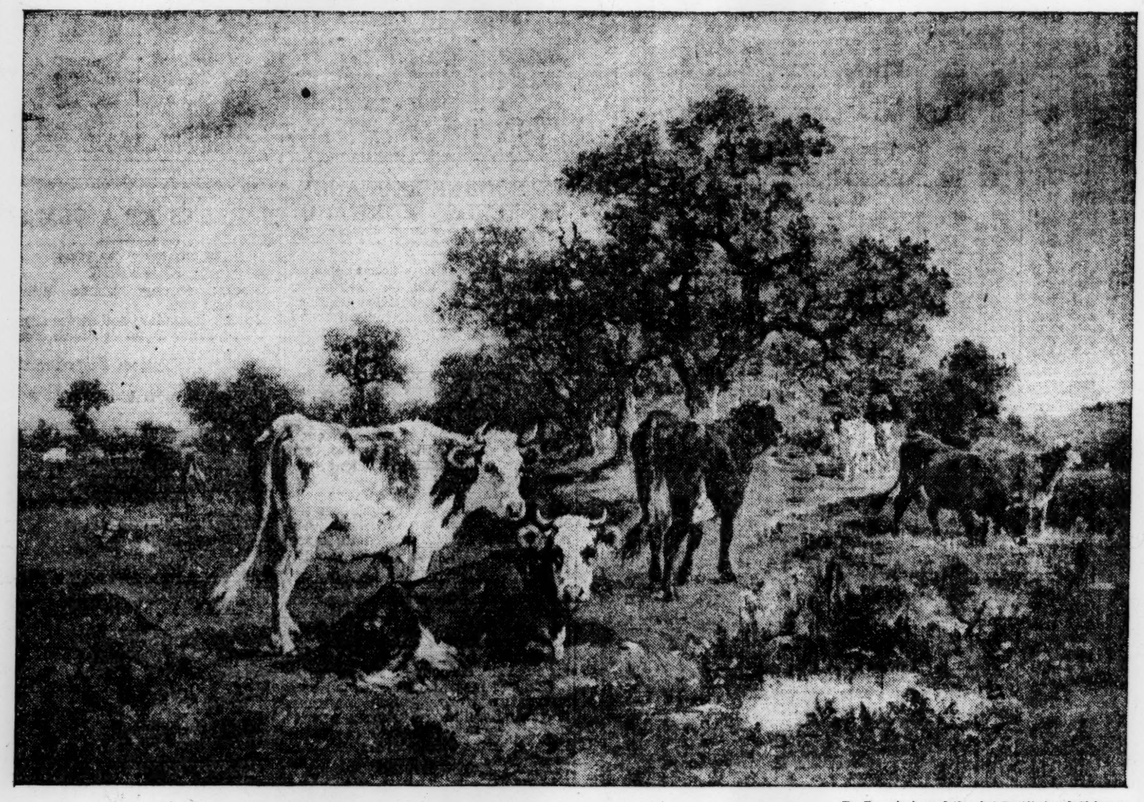
When a heavier wave than usual breaks over the reefs on which the birds are ranged, it startles them into sudden flight to escape the foam, with droll likeness to the onset of some giant white bowling-alley ball which instead of knocking the pins down sends them all protestingly swirling up on graceful wings.

All day long the flocks frequent the rocks and neighboring water, perhaps because of some unusually plentiful visitation of fish, and absurdly reminding the observer of the most excited and loquacious human conventions and debates of his parliamentary experience.

Then at sunset they furnish such a display as the watcher never before witnessed nor has heard described, for brilliance and surprise of its phenomenon of reflected light.

From beneath a heavy "pent-house" edge of cloud along the western sky, the sun emerges just before setting, into unobstructed potency of its last few minutes' shining, and lavishes marvelously clear and mellow splendor over the ocean, which is now all of exquisite bluish-green hue to the horizon where it meets the delicate color contrast of apricot-tinted clouds. And in the full glow of this released sunset light the throngs of sea gulls are now flying rapturously to and fro above the expanse of turquoise sea and sometimes high enough to be foiled against the richly hued cloud screen.

But how many words convey the essential beauty and wonder of flame-like reflection of the sun-flare upon the birds' snowy breasts and wings? Partly their groups seem like clusters of newly kindled electric lamps of a distant city, unaccountably moving and shifting their white constellations, but yet more vividly they suggest burning fragments of some silvery fabric or paper blown by a gale from a conflagration beyond view, with the wings' ornate motion to complete the perfect semblance to ascending alabaster flames.



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Cattle in Meadow Lands. From a Painting by Emil Van Marcke

White Glory

Once
from the dark room
I saw the full moon
pour its rays into long icicles
hung on the window-frame—
as it were, white fire dripped
into crystal amphora.

On certain Boreas mornings
the lawn and the wide park
are velveted in softest white;
while the tall evergreen
wraps herself in ermine;
or extends her fingers
gloved in white suede;
or throws over her dark robe
a delicate pearl-beaded tunic.

There are other winter days
when every bough and twig,
even every grass-spear,
is a diamond spike; for the moonlight
has frozen on each particle.

Soon, from a sunlit room,
I shall gaze enchanted
on a tree full of cherry-bloom
under my window.
So—
There is much white glory
To be seen from my
Casement!

HELOISE B. HAWKINS.

Dinty the Porcupine

When we met Dinty at the station his head was down in the corner of his box and his quills up. He knew instinctively this was the correct porcupine way of meeting strangers. We, of course, felt the lack of cordiality. . . .

Dinty enjoyed our companionship. He accepted us as relatives and playmates. He was lonesome and wanted company. He followed us about just as a dog does. In the wild he would have lived on leaves, tender shoots, and the bark of trees; yet I never saw him gnaw bark, because he had access to a cabbage patch. He liked almost anything we ate, especially fruit. He would eat a dozen cherries at a sitting, bolding one in his hands, with the juice dripping, and quickly dropping the pit to pick up another. . . .

Peter, our little dog, is accustomed to meet all sorts of visitors. He has played with bear cubs, bobcat kittens, coyotes, badgers, coons and others. When he walked into the study and saw Dinty shuffling along the floor he stepped proudly up with an expression that plainly said: "What a round furry ball to play with!" . . . He walked around to smell the other side of the baby, but it was too full of pins. He pawed at the black tail, but the pins stood on end. As a last resort, he put his shoulder down to rub against Dinty, but he got stuck again. Peter could not understand. This new visitor looked interesting, but who wants to play with a pincushion?

On the other hand, Dinty took to Peter from the first, perhaps because he looked a little more like a porcupine than we did. Dinty reared up on his hind legs and nosed into Peter's hair with a gentle cooing sound, as if he had found something motherlike that he had never before known. It suited Peter to have Dinty scratch and nuzzle in the curly hair of his back. It generally ended when Dinty tried to crawl up and sit on Peter, because a stray quill or two were sure to find the way to Peter's skin. Dinty often put his arms around Peter's neck. It was a one-sided love, for Peter merely endured.—WILLIAM LOVELL FINLEY and IRENE FINLEY, in "Wild Animal Pets."

Ten Acres of Wheat

What a picture that ten-acre wheat-field makes in the August sunshine, gently undulating in golden billows, set in motion by summer zephyrs. Farmer Brown is proud of it, and, with reason. It represents honest toil and the . . . world's bread—and no defense is needed before the court of posterity or any other court for any wealth acquired from it.—A. C. WOOD, in "Old Days On The Farm."

THERE is no artificial grouping in Van Marcke's pictures. He liked a wide expanse of hill country or meadow land and to see cattle peacefully moving about or peacefully resting and chewing their cud. His pastures provide shade from the noonday sun and a spring or stream where the cattle find cooling drink. They are not cramped in a small inclosure; they are at home in a seemingly natural environment. In the technical part of his work there is little to criticize; in the power to transfer a thought to canvas, few excel. Critics are right when they call Marcke a "healthy and forceful master" and find his supreme excellence that of being a painter of contented cattle.

Emil Van Marcke was born in 1627 and from his earliest childhood he was encouraged to do good work in drawing. He spent some time as a painter of porcelain but even in these years he was a pupil of Troyon, who already had won fame as a landscape painter. Anxious for perfection, he traveled through the lands of the Pyrenees, Normandy, and Breton. He finally settled in Normandy, where on his estate he united the occupations of painter and landed proprietor. Moreover, he developed the talents which were distinctively his own: perfection of handiwork, vigor of impulse, clearness of vision, sincerity of effort and skill in transferring to canvas, nature as he saw and interpreted it. He raised many of the fine cattle that he painted.

A Mountain Guide's Musing

TRANSLATED FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

I am called upon to show travellers the road
To greater heights, and freer abode.
They cling to my hand when the path is rough,
And the cherished goal seems very far off.
When the jagged stone I push over the ridge,
And first pass over the swaying bridge,
And turn the thorns and brambles aside,
They are glad to have a careful guide.
When arrived at the bubbling spring's clear brink,
I fill the goblet with sparkling drink,
And hand it along for refreshment rare,
They thank the guide, perchance, for his care.—

But when the misty curtains unroll,
Revealing clear of the clouds the goal,
They hasten alone to the plateau above!
Would they remembered a guide's reward is love.—

Many more, however, are waiting down there
To be led up to the mountain-prospects fair.

If all whom I guide reach their goal and their rest,
My mission as guide has amply been blest.

—RUDOLF ABLEITER, in *Der Türmer*.

СВЕТ ДЛЯ ПРОГРЕССА

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

НЕСКОЛЬКО лет тому назад одна сотрудница газеты находилась в каком-то постоянном состоянии угнетенности и уныния. У нее уже не было чувства внутреннего мира, чтобы подняться выше состояния, называемого некоторыми людьми "непрестанною сменою раздражающих забот и обязанностей." Доискиваясь до причины своего уныния она пробудилась к сознанию, что фактически она ничего не делает для служения Богу и своим собратьям. Казалось, что ей необходимо было заняться той деятельной профессиональной работой, к которой она была подготовлена, к тому же увеличившиеся обязанности по дому оставляли мало свободного времени для приобретения больших познаний о Боге и для помощи человечеству. Однако, она ясно представляла себе, что для того, чтобы достичь настоящего счастья, она хотела-бы разделять его; и она постоянно молилась, чтобы ей был указан путь.

В этот момент своего испытания она получила указание посетить один известный музей изящных искусств, в котором находилась прекрасная картина, изображающая отправление Ганнибаловой армии в ночной поход. Атмосфера картины поразительна: кажется, что вы смотрите при свете нескольких тусклых звезд, в почти непроницаемую и безграничную тьму. Мрачные фигуры стоят в военном порядке, повидимому, в ожидании последних приготовлений пред отправлением в свой опасный поход через Альпы. Чем дольше вы изучаете эту картину, тем большее впечатление производит на вас богатство ее деталей, сначала почти незаметных (невидимых), вследствие эффекта ночи. Между тем пред наблюдателем постепенно проясняется, что это последнее приготовление—и притом наиболее важное—состояло в обезпечении армии светом, с помощью которого поход их могбы благополучно предпринят. Когда глаза приспособятся смотреть чрез кажущуюся темноту картины, вы начинаете различать, что приблизительно каждый десятый человек в длинной линии ожидающих солдат держит незажженный факел, а на одной стороне линии стоит ясно вырисованная фигура человека с пылающим факелом в его руке, посредством которого он должен зажигать все другие факелы. Снаряженная подобно другим, такого же сложения и вида, одна только эта фигура доминирует надо всей сценой силою горящего света, который она несет; это какой-то удивительный свет: кажется, что он подает вам знак, чтобы вы уходили от тьмы и шли вперед к прогрессу.

Когда посетительница внимательно смотрела на изображенных на картине людей, готовых отправиться в далекий и тяжелый поход, то она обнаружила, что она напевает про себя нижеследующие вдохновенные слова песнопения: "Бог есть Свет и сила моей жизни." Что за вдохновенные слова бодрости и надежды! Размышление над этою картиною принесло с собою силу туда, где была слабость; успех—где угрожало поражение. Оно принесло с собою свет туда, где был мрак. Свет—вот что было сущностью всего решения! Тот, кто зажигал факелы, выполнял свою работу не только для себя лично. Его приготовления, забота и выполнение были предназначены для других. В самозабвении и в стремлении помогать другим его собственный труд был поднят до командующего положения целого.

Затем созерцающая картину с благодарностью подумала о Христе Иисусе, "свете мира," дело которого было выполнено так величественно, с таким самозабвением, с такою любовью, и так совершенно закончено, что оно вечно горит ярким светом, как самое великое образцовое произведение искусства мира. Нет ни одной настолько великой жизни, чтобы его свет не был-бы в состоянии добавить чего-либо к ее радостям и силе. Нет ни одной на столько униженной жизни, чтобы его свет не был бы в состоянии даровать ей счастье и силу. Нет ни места, ни времени, ни усилий, где бы его свет не был бы пригоден для помощи и благословения. Быть может наиболее прекрасными, наиболее вдохновенными словами, которые когда либо встречал мир, являются его утешительные обетования "Я свет миру" и "Се, Я с вами во все дни до скончания века."

После этого мысль обратилась к благородной и благочестивой женщине, которая в течение нескольких лет благоговейно изучала Священное Писание доискиваясь того света, который исцеляет; и труды которой были вознаграждены таким удивительным духовным озарением, что она была быстро возстановлена из условий чрезвычайно опасного физического недомогания в нормальные условия здоровья. В книге "Retrospection and Introspection" (стр. 24) Mrs. Eddy пишет об этом переживании: "Тогда я не могла объяснить себе способ своего выздоровления." В следующем параграфе она добавляет "После этого я удалилась из общества приблизительно на три года,—чтобы обдумать свое назначение, исследовать Священное Писание, найти Науку Разума." А на странице 27 она говорит "Божественная рука привела меня в новый мир света и Жизни." Как верно эта посительница света следовала водительству Бога и как чисто и ясно содержала она свою духовно озаренную мысль, доказывается увеличивающимися тысячами свидетелей, неизменно благодарных за применимую на практике истину Христианской Науки. Путем терпеливого, настойчивого и разумного изучения Библии и трудов Mrs. Eddy, каждый может проверить в своих повседневных переживаниях, что всякая жизнь, управляемая божественною Любовью, может быть настолько заполнена духовным светом, чтобы озарять и благословлять всякую жизнь, с которой она приходит в соприкосновение на своем пути.

Справки относительно литературы Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки. (The Christian Science Publishing Society.)

To Love One's Work

For his heart was in his work, and the heart
Giveth grace unto every Art.

—LONGFELLOW, in "The Building of the Ship."

Scotland to Wisconsin

At Mr. Gray's house father again left us for a few days to build a shanty on the quarter-section he had selected four or five miles to the westward. . . . With the help of the nearest neighbors the little shanty was built in less than a day after the rough bur-oak logs for the walls and the white-oak boards for the floor and roof were got together.

To this charming hut, in the sunny woods, overlooking a flowery glacier meadow and a lake rimmed with white water lilies, we were hauled by an ox team across trackless carex swamps and low rolling hills sparsely dotted with round-headed oaks. Just as we arrived at the shanty, before we had time to look at it or the scenery about it, David and I jumped down in a hurry off the load of household goods, for we had discovered a blue jay's nest, and in a minute or so we were up the tree beside it, feasting our eyes on the beautiful green eggs and beautiful birds, our first memorable discovery. The handsome birds had not seen Scotch boys before and made a desperate screaming as if we were robbers like themselves; though we left the eggs untouched, feeling that we were already beginning to get rich, and wondering how many more nests we should find in the grand sunny woods. Then we ran along the brow of the hill that the shanty stood on, and down to the meadow, searching the trees and grass tufts and bushes, and soon discovered a bluebird's and a woodpecker's nest, and began an acquaintance with the frogs and snakes and turtles in the creeks and springs.

This sudden plash into pure wildness—baptism in nature's warm heart—how utterly happy it made us! Nature streaming into us, wooingly teaching her wonderful glowing lessons, so unlike the dismal grammar ashes and cinders so long thrashed into us. Here without knowing it we still were at school; every wild lesson a love lesson, not whipped but charmed into us. Oh, that glorious Wisconsin wilderness! Everything new and pure in the very prime of the spring when nature's pulses were beating highest and mysteriously keeping time with our own! Young hearts, young leaves, flowers, animals, the winds and the streams and the sparkling lake, all wildly, gladly rejoicing together!—"The Story of My Boyhood and Youth," by JOHN MUIR.

The Story Ended

But the majestic river floated on,
Out of the mist and hum of that low land,
Into the frosty starlight, and there moved,
Rejoicing, through the hushed Chorasmian waste,
Under the solitary moon;—he flowed
Right for the polar star, past Orgunjè,
Brimming, and bright, and large: then sands begin
To hem his watery march, and dam his streams,
And split his currents; that for many a league
The shorn and parceled Oxus strains along
Through beds of sand and matted rushy isles—
Oxus, forgetting the bright speed he had
In his high mountain cradle in Pamere,
A foiled circuitous wanderer—till at last
The longed-for dash of waves is heard, and wide
His luminous home of waters opens, bright
And tranquil, from whose floor the new-bathed stars
Emerge, and shine upon the Aral Sea.

—From "Sohrab and Rustum," by MATTHEW ARNOLD.

Light for Progress

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOME years ago a newspaper woman found herself in a constant state of depression and discouragement. She no longer had a sense of inward peace to lift her above what someone has called "the ceaseless round of irritating concerns and duties." In searching for the cause of her disheartenment, she awoke to the knowledge that she was doing practically nothing to serve God and her fellow men. It seemed necessary for her to follow the active profession in which she had been trained, and added home responsibilities left little leisure in which to learn more of God and to assist mankind. She realized, however, that in order to realize real happiness she would have to share it; and she prayed constantly to be shown the way.

At this point of her experience she was led to visit a famous art museum where hangs a beautiful picture representing the start of Hannibal's army on a night march. The atmosphere of the painting is striking: one seems to be looking, under the light of a few dim stars, into almost impenetrable and limitless darkness. Shadowy figures stand in martial array apparently awaiting the last preparation before starting on their perilous journey across the Alps. The longer or studies this picture the more one becomes impressed with its wealth of detail, at first almost unseen because of the effect of night. Gradually, however, it dawns upon the observer that this last preparation—and the most important one—was the procuring of light whereby their march could be safely undertaken. When the eyes become accustomed to looking through the apparent darkness of the picture, one discerns that about every tenth man in the long line of waiting soldiers holds an unlighted torch, and on one side stands the clear-cut figure of a man with a blazing torch in his hand, with which he is to light all the other torches. Appareled like the others, of like stature and bearing, this one figure dominates the whole scene by virtue of the burning light he carries. It is a very wonderful light: it seems to beckon one out of the darkness and on to progress.

As the observer looked at the pictured men about to enter on a long, hard march, she found herself humming these inspiring words of a song: "The Lord is the Light and strength of my life." What a message of courage and hope! The contemplation of this picture had brought strength where there had been weakness, success where defeat had threatened. It brought light where there had been darkness. Light—that was the heart of the whole solution! The torch lighter had not done his work for himself alone. His preparation and care and accomplishment had been for others. In forgetting self and reaching out to help others, his own work had been lifted into a dominance of the whole.

Then the observer gratefully thought of Christ Jesus, "the light of the world," whose work had been so mighty, so self-forgetful, so lovingly done and so perfectly accomplished that it glows forever as the greatest masterpiece of the world. There is no life so great that his light cannot add to its joys and power. There is no life so humble that his light cannot give to it happiness and might. There is no place, no time, no effort where his light is not available to help and to bless. Perhaps the most beautiful messages the world has ever received are his comforting promises, "I am the light of the world;" and, "Lo, I am with you alway."

Thought then turned to a gentle and prayerful woman who for years had reverently studied the Scriptures in search of the light which heals, and whose labors were rewarded by such a wonderful spiritual illumination that she was quickly raised from a condition of physical extremity to one of health. In "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 24) Mrs. Eddy writes of this experience, "I could not then explain the *modus* of my relief." In the next paragraph she adds, "I then withdrew from society about three years,—to ponder my mission, to search the Scriptures, to find the Science of Mind." And on page 27 she says, "The divine hand led me into a new world of light and Life." How faithfully this light bearer followed God's guidance, and how pure and bright she kept her spiritually illumined thought, is shown by increasing thousands of ever grateful witnesses to the practical truth of Christian Science. By patiently, persistently, and intelligently studying the Bible and Mrs. Eddy's writings, each one can prove in his daily experience that every life which is governed by divine Love may be so filled with spiritual light as to illumine and bless every life it touches along the way.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

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LINE OF LEAST RESISTANCE IS STILL UPWARD

Stocks Again Move Irregularly Higher in Light Trading Market

NEW YORK (AP)—Speculation for the rise was pressed aggressively in today's stock market. Traders were undaunted by isolated weakness in special stocks such as the coppers and safety razor issues.

More cheerful reports from the steel industry, and a better tone in the commodity markets, encouraged bull operators to work for higher prices, although some recalcitrant bears offered opposition here and there, feeling that signs of business improvement were still altogether unconvincing.

Shorts were successively driven to cover in various groups, however, including steels, motors, amusements and specialties.

Amusement issues were strong in the late trading, Loew's and Radio Keith each rising more than 2 points, while Radio Corporation and Fox were firm. National Cash Register, American Can and United Aircraft rose 2 to 3.

Early in the day, such issues as U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, International Harvester, Eastman and American Water Works rose 2 to 3, while Case, Auburn, Hupp and International Business Machine mounted 5 to 8.

The early leaders lost part of their gains in the late trading. Oils failed to join the advance, Standard Oil of New Jersey sagging a little.

In the coppers, Kennecott touched new low ground for the present stock, and Federal Mining, rarely traded, sold at 115, the lowest in three years.

The close was firm. Total sales aggregated 1,750,000 shares.

The fact that dispatches quoting Secretary Mellon yesterday as looking for business improvement in a short time were repudiated by him, after having been widely mentioned by financial news tickers and by brokers' wires, seemed to cause no concern for Mr. Mellon said he wished no interpretation to be placed upon his denial of the statement, and what he was reported as having said was in line with much private banking opinion in Wall Street.

F. N. Hoffstott, president of the Pressed Steel Car Corporation, was quoted as saying "the wave of pessimism throughout the country appears to be waning, and some of the railroads already have started on repair programs."

Influence of Trade News

The weekly steel trade reviews were the most encouraging of trade surveys coming to hand. Iron Age seemed to see a few rays of light for the first time in several weeks.

Composite steel prices, however, showed no further weakening, and strength in Pittsburgh scrap, which was marked up 50 cents a ton today, was cheering.

The bull faction felt that such unfavorable developments as another falling off in freight movement, as reported for the week ended Aug. 9, omission of the Warner Quinlan dividend and reduction of the Hudson Motor annual rate from $5 to $3 a share, had been foreseen for some time, and should not prove important factors in the market.

The American Petroleum Institute's weekly statistics were again favorable, and reports indicating a little better progress in crude production curtailment in Texas counter-balanced reports of dissention in the Oklahoma City pool. In some quarters, however, there was still a tendency to look for a weakening in midcontinent crude prices, as the peak consumption period will be over in a few weeks.

Call money, after renewing at 2½ per cent, was finally reduced to 2 per cent, the first time it has reached that rate at the loan desk in 10 days, although outside funds have been plentiful at 2 per cent.

Bond Trading Quiet

Trading in the bond market was a quiet affair, and unimportant changes occurred in a wide list of domestic issues, which have forged ahead the last few days.

A continued inquiry for railroad issues forced the prices of several in this group to new peaks for the year. Utilities showed no change of trend. Supply of high-grade issues was meager, and most transactions were within a fraction of the prevailing peak price level.

Trading in foreign issues and United States Governments was very quiet.

The absence of new financing has created investment buyers to the listed market in increased numbers and is reflected in the sharp bidding for domestic issues, in which interest has been centered during the summer. Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville general 5s up a point, Brunswick & Western 4s and Canadian National Railways 4½s spurted to new highs for the year. Scioto Valley & New England 4s, which is infrequently traded, advanced more than two points to the year's best figure.

St. Paul 5s of 1975, Erie 5s of 1975, Northern Pacific 6s B, Southern Pacific 4½s with warrants and Western Maryland 5½s were among the bonds in demand. Atchison general 4s, popular legal issues, were lower.

In the utility group, American Telephone 5½s sold at the best figure of the year, and North American Edison 5s and 5½s duplicated their recently established peak prices. Most of the more active issues were steady.

Transactions in foreign bonds were small. Belgium 7s, French 7½s and German 5½s were active and firm. Bolivian 7s, German Central Agricultural Bank 6s and Soissons City 6s were strong.

FOSHAY AFFAIRS BADLY INVOLVED

MINNEAPOLIS—Unsecured creditors of W. B. Foshay will not get more than 5 cents on the dollar, C. J. Rockwood, receiver, told the master in chancery. Stockholders probably will receive nothing.

The hearing was in connection with the claim of 8735 persons who asked payments of a dividend declared by Public Utilities Consolidated Corporation, a Foshay subsidiary, before both went into receivership. Joseph Chapman, receiver of Public Utilities Consolidated Corporation, declared the dividend illegal.

Affairs of the various Foshay companies are badly involved, and it will probably be a long time before final settlements.

H. R. MALLINSON LOSS

H. R. Mallinson & Co., Inc., and subsidiaries for the six months ended June 30 report net loss of $374,286 after depreciation, interest, etc., compared with net loss of $132,790 in the first half of 1929.

WEDNESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Aug.20	Aug.19
42½	22	..	Abitibi	100	23⅛	23⅛	23½	22¼
37⅜	21⅞	1.60	Adams Ex	200	26	25¾	25¾	25½
1⅝	½	..	Ahumada	600	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
156⅜	103¼	3	Air Reduc	6200	119¾	117½	118	118¼
36	16	2½	Airway El	200	17	16⅜	16⅜	16½
2½	1	..	Ajax Rubber	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
9¼	4½	..	Alaska Jun	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
15½	6½	..	Albany PWP	200	11⅜	10½	11⅜	10¼
35¼	18	..	Alleghany	300	20⅞	20½	20⅝	20
343	232	6§	Allied Chem	900	262	260	261¾	261
126¼	121	7	Allied Ch pf	100	126	126	126	126
68	48⅛	3	Allis-Chal	400	54	53	53¼	52½
31½	18	2	Amerada	5100	25¼	24¾	24¾	25
10⅜	4⅜	..	Am Ag Ch	800	6¾	6	6	6⅞
39⅝	23	..	Am Ag Ch pf	400	36¾	35	35	37½
67⅜	68	2	Am Bk Note	100	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	83½
66	61	3	Am Bk N pf	10	63	63	63	..
54⅝	41⅜	2.40	Am Brake	400	43½	43½	43½	..
128	118	7	Am Brake pf	10	121⅞	121	121⅞	..
213¾	83⅛	..	Am Br Bov	4900	18¼	16⅞	18¼	16⅜
80⅞	60½	7	Am Br Bv pf	20	73	73	73	72¾
156½	108¼	4	Am Can	31900	128⅛	126⅜	127⅜	125½
82½	42	6	Am Car & F	100	44½	44½	44½	44
33	9¼	..	Am Com Alc	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
59½	33⅜	..	Am European	100	35	35	35	34½
101⅝	56¼	..	Am & FP	24000	73⅝	69	73⅜	68½
33⅝	14	2	Am Hawaii	100	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14½
41⅞	31	3	Am Ice	900	33¾	32	33¾	32¼
55⅜	28¾	2	§Am Int Corp	2200	33¾	32	33½	33
35	15	..	Am La Pr pf	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	..
105	39	..	Am Loco	100	40½	40½	40½	40
14½	7½	..	Am Mach&Met	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
51½	23¾	1½	Am Metals	1300	30	29⅞	30	27⅜
119⅜	72	1	§Am Pw&Lt	1300	83	80½	82	74½
107	99	6	Am P&L 6	200	102½	102½	102½	101½
85	75	3	Am P&L pf A	100	82	82	82	82
58¾	80	5	Am P&L pf st	100	85	85	85	85½
39¾	23⅜	1½	Am Radiat	3400	25¼	25	25⅛	24⅞
37	15¾	..	Am Repub	400	19¼	19	19	19
100⅞	48	2§	Am Roll Mill	800	56⅜	55	56⅜	54⅛
67⅜	52½	5	Am Saf Raz	100	63	63	63	63½
3⅜	1⅛	..	Am Ship	700	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
54½	48⅞	5	Am Ship Bld	40	49¾	49¾	49¾	49½
103	103	6	Am Smelt 2pf	100	101½	101½	101½	..
79½	53	4	Am Smelt	3700	68⅞	66¾	66¾	66¾
52¼	35⅛	3	Am St Fnd	100	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	..
116	110½	7	Am St F pf	30	112	112	112	..
69⅞	47	5	Am Sugar	100	53½	53½	53½	..
110	103¼	7	Am Sugar pf	400	103⅜	103¼	103¼	..
27½	16	5	Am Tel&Cab	300	21	20	20	..
141¾	113	8	Am Tobac	100	123	123	123	119¼
274¼	200⅛	9	Am Tel&T	7900	212½	209	211⅞	209⅞
124⅞	78⅛	1§	Am Wat W	4400	91⅜	89	90	88½
20¼	11	..	Am Wool	200	11	10½	11	..
44¾	29⅛	4	Am Writ pf	100	37½	37½	37½	..
81½	44½	3½	Anaconda	14900	47¼	45¾	46¼	47⅜
29¼	19⅛	2	Arch Dan	300	20¼	20⅛	20¾	20¼
110	103½	7	Arch Dan pf	40	109¾	109¾	109¾	..
82⅞	73½	7	Armour D pf	100	73¼	72¼	73¼	73½
4⅜	2⅝	..	Arm Ill B	500	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
13¾	5	..	Arnold Cons	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5¼
50½	28	2½	Asso Dry G	100	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅛
242½	194	10	Atch&Son	100	215½	215½	215½	215½
108	102⅝	5	Atchison pf	100	106⅛	106⅜	106⅜	106¾
51⅜	30⅛	1§	Atl Refin	900	37⅜	36⅝	36⅜	37
37	25½	1§	Atlas Stores	200	30¼	30	30	30¼
263¾	91	4§	Auburn Auto	5400	131	105	109¾	105¼
81¾	37	3	Auto Strop A	2300	70	67½	67½	73⅞
7⅞	4¾	..	Aviation	600	5¾	5½	5½	5¾
			—B—					
38	19⅜	1¾	Baldwin	200	29⅞	29	29⅛	29
116	104½	7	Baldwin pf	10	110	110	110	110
122⅜	98¼	7	Balt & O	1400	101⅝	100	100	101⅜
20¾	13½	2	Barker Bros	20	12½	12½	12½	12½
34	20½	2	Barnsdall A	1800	23⅜	22½	22¾	23⅛
92	67½	4	Beatrice	100	78	78	78	78
57⅜	27⅝	2	Bendix	100	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31½
56¼	31⅜	2	Best & Co	400	47	45¾	47	45⅜
110¼	75	6	Beth Steel	1500	81⅜	79¾	80	79¼
69	28¼	3	Bohn Alum	500	30¼	29	29½	31
90⅜	60⅛	3	Borden	3700	77¾	76⅞	77	77¼
50½	23⅜	3	Borg Warner	100	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	..
25⅜	13½	..	Briggs	25100	21⅜	20⅜	21⅜	20¼
22¼	12½	..	Brockway	2000	17	15⅜	16⅞	14⅞
178¼	115	5	Bklyn Un G	400	125	124¼	124¼	122
30⅝	13⅜	..	Bruns Balke	100	16½	16½	16½	16¼
33⅜	5⅜	..	Bruns Term	400	9¼	9	9	..
31⅞	19⅜	1	Bucyrus	300	23	23	23	22½
43	33⅜	2½	Bucy cv pf	..	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	..
16⅝	7¼	..	Budd Mfg	100	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
14⅝	8⅛	1	Budd Wheel	200	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
74	20⅛	1.60	Bupllard	2000	24¾	24¼	24½	24
51⅞	29¼	1	Burroughs	400	34¾	32½	34¼	33½
41¼	21⅜	.50	Butte Con	100	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	..
61¼	17⅜	..	Bute & Sup	100	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	13¼
293⅞	13¼	..	Butterick	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	..
112⅜	60⅛	..	Byers	4500	70⅝	69	69⅞	69¼
114	103½	7	Byers pf	10	108½	103½	108½	..
			—C—					
2⅛	1	..	Callahan	100	..	1	1	1
89⅞	48⅝	2	Calu & Ariz	600	53½	53	55	55½
33⅜	13	1½	Calu & Hecla	400	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	14
226¾	165¾	10	Can Pac	2300	175	173	174	174½
52½	30¾	..	Can Pac nw wi	3600	43⅛	42½	42¾	43¼
34¼	20	1.60	Cannon Mills	200	31¼	31¼	31¼	21½
28¼	13	..	Capital Adm	100	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	..
42	31	3	Capital A pf	100	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅜
362¾	150	6	Case Thresh	255	186⅞	180	186½	179
79¾	53	3	Caterpillar	3000	56½	56	56	55
60	9	..	Celotex	..	13¾	13¼	13¼	13¼
65⅞	43⅛	6	Cerro de P	8800	46¾	46	46	..
157⅜	5⅜	..	Cert-Teed	200	6½	6¾	6¾	..
67⅞	19⅝	4.20	Checker Cab	400	22¼	22⅛	22¼	22¼
82½	51½	3	Ches Corp	300	64⅞	64¼	64¼	..
10	3	..	Chi & Alton	500	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	3½
10⅝	2½	..	Chi & Alt pf	200	3½	3¼	3½	3¾
47⅞	44½	..	Ches & Ohio	1200	47⅛	46½	46½	46⅝
17¾	8½	..	Chi Gt West	400	10¼	10	10	10
52⅜	27	..	Chi Gt W pf	800	36⅞	36¼	36¼	36¼
26⅜	12½	..	Chi M&SP	500	14	13¾	14	14⅛
9⅞	6⅝	5	Chi & NW	200	71	71	71	71
37	11¼	..	Chi Pneu	200	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	13⅝
67⅝	48	2.40	Childs	100	49½	49½	49½	50½
43	24	3	Chrysler	7,000	28¼	27½	28¼	27⅞
49	33	3.60§	City Ice	100	40½	40½	40½	41
13¼	5⅝	.50	City Stores	100	6¾	6⅞	6¾	..
106⅞	98	5	Cl CCSL pf	20	105½	105	105	..
77¾	74⅛	3½	Clev & Pit	20	78¼	78¼	78¼	..
191⅜	133¼	4	Coca Cola	600	176⅜	175	176⅝	173½
52	48½	3	Coca Cola A	100	51¼	51¼	51¼	51⅜
64⅞	50	2½	Col Palm	200	56½	56½	56½	56
35¾	14⅝	..	Collins&A	500	22	21	21½	..
71	97	..	Col Palm pf	300	102⅞	102	102⅞	..
77	36½	2	Colo Fuel	600	49¼	48	48¾	48½
87	55	2§	Colum Gas	10500	60⅜	57½	59⅞	58¼
110	104¼	6	Col Gas pf A	100	109⅜	109¼	109⅜	109½
199	108	6*	Col Carbon	7300	135½	131	134½	131
37⅜	12⅛	.28	Col Graph	8600	14½	13½	14¼	13¾
40⅜	23⅝	2	Cou Cred	400	26	25¼	26	25⅛
25¼	22¼	1¾	Com Cred pf	20	24½	24½	24½	24½
27½	22	2	Com Cr pf B	30	24⅞	24½	24⅞	24⅞
55	28⅛	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	400	35⅛	35	35⅛	..
38	20¼	1	Com Sol	10100	25½	24¾	25	24¾
20¼	12⅝	.60	Commwlth So	15400	13½	13⅛	13¼	13¼
104¾	99	6	Commwlth pf	200	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
193¾	101⅜	..	Consoleum	700	12	11¾	12	11½
136⅞	96⅝	4	Con Gas	96400	107¼	105¾	105¾	105½
103⅞	99½	5	Con Gas pf	100	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103¼
2	¾	..	Con Textile	..	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
8½	3¾	..	Container B	100	4½	4⅜	4½	..
52½	18½	..	Cont Bak A	100	24¼	24¼	24¼	24½
7	3⅜	..	Cont Bak B	600	3¾	3½	3⅝	3⅝
94⅞	66¼	.8	Cont Bak pf	200	71	71	71	70½
71⅝	50	2½	Cont Can	2500	55⅞	54	55	54
84	31½	..	Cont Motors	700	33¾	33¼	33¾	34
30½	18⅜	..	Cont Oil	7200	20⅝	19⅞	19⅞	20½
40⅞	16⅛	1	Cont Shares	2000	21⅜	20⅞	21¼	21⅜
111⅝	63⅛	3§	Corn Prod	1300	91¼	90½	91¼	90⅞
33	15½	..	Coty	600	18⅞	18⅜	18⅝	19
7	2	..	Cuba Cone Prod	200	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	2½
19½	9	..	Cuba Co	400	14	13	14	13½
65⅝	38	..	Cub Am S pf	100	35	35	35	..
2⅛	½	..	Cub Dom S	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
48	38⅛	4	Cudahy	100	40	40	40	40
126⅛	105¼	6	*Curtis Pub	100	111½	111½	111½	..
121⅜	114⅜	7	Curtis P pf	100	119½	119½	119½	119
14⅞	6½	..	Curtiss Wr	2200	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛
19¾	7⅞	..	Curtiss Wr A	2800	9⅜	8¾	9	9⅜
90½	55	3½§	Cutler	100	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞
			—D—					
43⅜	24⅜	..	Davison	400	26¼	26	26⅛	26¼
181	146	9	Del & Hud	100	163	163	163	..
153	110¼	6§	Del Lac&W	100	114	114	114	112
255¾	195⅜	8	Det Edison	800	220	218	219	218
114¾	106¾	7	Devoe & R 1pf	10	99	99	99	..
245	139	8	Diamond M	100	245	231	245	..
95⅜	63¼	..	Dome Mines	300	73⅜	71½	71½	75⅜
145¼	95¾	4§	Dupont	5300	114⅜	112	113¼	111¾
121	114½	6	Dupont deb	100	119½	119¼	119½	..
			—E—					
25½	14	1½§	Eastern RM	100	14½	14½	14½	..
255¼	175¾	5§	East Kodak	3000	214¼	208¼	212	210¾
37⅛	19⅜	3	Eaton Axle	500	23½	22½	22⅝	23¼
62	38	..	Ettingon pf	100	38	38	38	..
114⅞	55¼	6	Elec-Auto Lt	1400	69½	68⅜	69	69¼
9¾	3¼	..	Elec Boat	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
103½	49¼	1	Elec P&L	20200	69	66¼	68½	66⅝
100⅞	97¾	..	El P&L 6pf	200	98¾	98¼	98¼	98¼
79¼	61⅛	5	Elec Sto Bat	100	63½	63½	63½	..
113	107½	7	End Johns pf	200	111	111	111	..
66	39¼	1§	Eng P S	00	49¾	49¾	49¾	..
107⅛	94⅜	5	Eng P S 5 pf	100	98	98	98	..
104⅞	94½	5½	Eng PS 5½ pf	100	99½	99½	99½	..
50¾	39¾	2½	EquitBldg	100	46	46	46	45½
63¾	35⅛	..	Erie	400	38½	38⅜	38⅜	38⅛
			—F—					
112	102	7	Fairb M pf	20	109	109	109	..
90¼	59⅝	1½	Fed Lt & Tr	2500	65	65	65	65
185	115	..	Fed M & S	100	115	115	115	..
100½	96½	..	Fed M & S pf	200	100¼	100	100¼	..
12¼	7½	.80	Fed Motor T	100	8	8	8	8
89¾	56	2.60	Fidelity Ins	100	64	64	64	..
33⅛	13¾	1.60	Firestone	100	21	21	21	21
87⅞	69⅞	6	Firestone pf	300	72¾	72½	72¾	72½
61⅜	46	2½	First Nat St	200	55½	55¼	55¼	56⅜
5½	1½	..	Fisk Rubber	200	2	2	2	1⅞
21	6	..	Fisk Rub 1 pf	50	6	6	6	6
104½	60½	2	Foster Wh	1600	86⅞	85¾	86	85½
50	28½	..	Fourth Nat I N Y	200	32	32	32	32
57⅜	16⅛	4	Fox A	17200	43¼	41	42¾	41¼
55½	37	4§	Freeport Tx	400	42⅜	42	42	42½
95⅛	88½	6	Fuller pr pf	20	89¾	89¾	89¾	69¾
			—G—					
113¾	5½	..	Gabriel A	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..
73¾	21¼	..	Gardner M	200	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	..
105	88½	6	Gen A I pf	100	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	..
111⅞	78¼	4§	Gen Am Tk	600	86	85⅛	86	86
71⅛	38⅝	4	Gen Asphalt	100	42	42	42	42⅜
38½	14¼	1	*Gen Bronze	200	16	15⅞	16	15
34½	13½	..	Gen Cable	100	15	15	15	14⅞
65⅜	60⅛	1.60	Gen Elec	30100	71¼	69⅜	70¼	69⅞
111⅛	78⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	500	117⅜	113¼	117⅜	113¼
61¼	46⅛	3	Gen Foods	7700	55½	54¼	55	54⅜
106½	77¼	6	Gen G&E cv pf	100	80¼	80¼	80¼	78
18⅜	8	..	Gen G&E A	2000	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	8¾
59⅜	40⅛	3§	Gen Mills	600	46⅜	45½	45⅞	46⅛
85	89	6	Gen Mills pf	500	90	90	90	..
97¾	83⅜	3§	Gen Mot pf	500	97⅞	97¼	97¾	97⅜
54¼	37⅛	3§	Gen Motors	48000	44¾	43½	44⅝	43¾
52⅞	30⅛	6a	Gen Pub Svc	700	35½	34¼	34½	35
51¼	27	..	Gen Theater	1800	30⅝	30	30⅛	30
106⅞	73¼	5	Gen Ry Sig	200	77½	77	77½	78
19⅜	10¼	..	Gen Realty	400	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10½
100	79¾	6	Gen Real pf ww	100	81¼	81¼	81¼	81
90	65¼	4§	Gen Refrac	1300	74⅞	73½	74½	75
106⅛	58	5§	Gillette	17000	78¾	74⅝	76¼	79⅞
20⅞	10	..	Gimbel Br	900	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10
38	14⅜	2	Glidden	1000	15	15	15	15
19	7⅜	..	Gobel (Adolf)	300	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
47⅞	34½	2½	Gold Dust	900	41⅜	40¼	40⅞	40
58½	21	..	Goodrich	200	23¾	23	23	23¼
96⅞	54⅞	5	Goodyear	1400	63¼	62	63¼	62⅞
30½	18⅜	..	Gotham Hos	100	10½	10½	10½	10½
40⅞	16⅛	1	Graham-P	200	6¼	5¾	6¼	6¼
111⅞	63⅛	3§	Granby	1700	23	21⅛	22	23¼
33	15½	..	Grand S'lver	200	38	38	38	38
20⅝	10	..	Grand Union	200	15	15	15	..
44	34¾	3	Grand Un pf	400	41½	41½	41½	..
50⅜	31½	4	Granite City	200	31⅜	31½	31½	..
43	29	1	Grant (WT)	200	31⅝	31½	31⅝	31½
102	71¾	5	Grt Nor pf	100	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	78
25⅜	18	2.75	Grt Nor Ore	500	20½	20½	20½	20¼
34½	17	1.40	Grt W Sug	500	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅜

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Aug.20	Aug.19
28	12¼	..	Grigsby Gru	700	14⅜	13¾	13⅝	13⅝
2	½	..	Guan Sug	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
			—H—					
38	26	1½	Hack Wk	80	35	34⅞	34⅞	35
23¼	12⅝	..	Hahn Dept St	700	17	16⅞	16⅞	16½
31¾	21	2	Hall Print	100	22½	22½	22½	..
12¼	50	2	Harbison	..	50	50	50	50
17¾	5⅝	..	Hayes Body	600	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6¾
37	20½	1.80	Hercules Mot	100	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	..
123¾	117	7	Here P pf	10	118½	118½	118½	..
116	52¼	1.05	Houston Oil	7500	51½	78⅜	80⅜	79¼
41⅞	25⅛	4§	Howe Sound	200	23½	28	28½	28
53⅜	41	3½	Hud Man	200	47⅜	47	47⅜	47⅛
62⅞	25⅜	3	Hudson Mot	3700	30⅜	30	30⅜	29
26⅜	12¼	2§	Hupp Motors	1500	13⅛	12⅞	13	13
			—I—					
136¾	113¼	7	Ill Central	1600	115	113½	113½	115½
32	19⅜	2	Ind Oil & G	200	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	21¾
17	4½	..	Indian Mot	200	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
28⅜	8¾	..	Indian Refin	2500	11¾	11¼	11½	1 8⅛1
98	68	4	Inland Steel	200	76	75¼	76	..
108⅜	82¼	2	Inspiration	200	14⅜	14¼	14¼	15⅜
17⅜	10⅛	.45	Insuran Sh	100	11½	11½	11½	11½
7½	2⅞	..	Intercon Rub	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
6½	4½	..	Int Agri	200	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
197½	152½	.6§	Int

MOVEMENT OF WOOL BETTER THAN SEASONAL

Prices Show Firmness in All Markets Though Trade Is Quiet in Europe

The movement of wool, which already has occasioned surprise, continues to attract attention. While there is no big movement in the staple, there is a fairly steady demand for nearly all grades of worsted wools, which is quite sufficient to keep prices firm and even slightly against the buyer.

This movement to the mills is going on, despite the fact that demand for piece goods for the light-weight season has developed very slowly.

Evidently there has been a fair business in late repeat orders for the current heavy-weight season, for it is hardly to be supposed that the buying of wool in the last month or two was not in good part against orders, although there is no doubt, on the other hand, that the mills have been anticipating their wants to a far greater extent than has been true hitherto for a number of seasons.

While the demand for wool in this market is heavier than usual for August, the markets in Europe are passing through a dull period and for the most part are merely marking time.

The holiday period is on in England. There has been in England a fair amount of business for export, considering the season, but at the moment the trade is pretty much at a standstill.

Continental Markets Dull

Continental markets are more or less dull in consequence not only of the holiday period but also because of the strike in Roubaix, which is holding up the French trade materially, while in Germany a financial stringency of a distinctly restrictive nature exists. Italian mills have been operating only moderately and the Swiss and *Belgian mills are less active than formerly.

And yet, it is difficult to break prices down on the other side. Holders of wool are confident that the late fall and early winter will see a much better demand for goods, with prices very considerably higher. Surplus stocks of manufactured goods and clothing are held to be light, even as they are on this side, so that it would seem inevitable that business should be better in textile manufacturing circles. Hence, the disposition of the owners of raw wool to hold their wool for a better market.

Boston Sales

Sales in Boston this week have included nearly all grades of combing territory wool. Fine wools and half-bloods have been most sought at firm prices, good fine topmaking wools costing the buyers 70 cents, clean basis. Efforts on the part of certain topmakers to buy good topmaking fine wools at around 65 to 66 cents were not successful.

Best French combing wools have brought 72 to 73 cents, clean basis, and best fine clips of the Wyoming and 12 months' Texas type have brought around 73 to 75 cents, clean basis. Ohio delaine and fine staple graded Montana wools are quotable and the former has been sold at 75 to 77 cents, clean basis. Texas eight months' wools have been sold in a modest way at 70 cents, clean basis.

Half-blood combing wool has been sold at 29 to 30 cents for Ohio bright wools, with most holders requiring the higher price. Territory half-blood of good combing length and of good quality has been sold at 70 to 72 cents, clean basis, with the choicest half-blood Montana and similar wools quotable at up to 75 cents, clean basis.

There has been some further sale of three-eighths combing Ohio and Michigan at 29 to 30 cents, and of quarter combing of the same types at 30 to 31 cents, with the price trend toward the higher figure. Territory three-eighths have been sold at 60 to 63 cents, clean basis, while quarter combing has brought 55 to 58 cents for good to choice wool. Low quarter Ohio combing brought 27 cents and territory has been sold at about 50 cents, clean basis.

Woolen Wools Quiet

Woolen wools remain quiet for the most part. There is some sampling being done but what business there is favors the finer qualities of scoured wools, especially pulled wools. Fine A's have been sold to some extent at 70 cents, and good to choice double A's at 75 to 78 cents.

B supers and lambs have been neglected, the former being quoted around 55 cents and the latter at around 50 cents. Noils are still on the slow side with best fine while domestic clears at around 55 cents.

Mohair continues slow. There are sales occasionally of some specialties but mostly the demand is for low grade hair and for not much of that. Foreign markets are also slow.

The New York Cotton Exchange has voted to establish a top futures market with trading to commence on Nov. 1, in line with the recommendation of the special committee recently appointed to study the advisability of establishing such a market.

FOOR & CO. EARNINGS

Poor & Co. (maker of railroad equipment) reports for the six months ended June 30 net of $898,331 after charges and federal taxes, equivalent, after dividend requirements on the class A stock and under participating provisions, to $2.03 a share on 362,843 no-par shares of class B, compared with $1,261,222, or $3.34 a share on 329,000 class B shares, in the first half of 1929.

CITY OF BERGEN BONDS

NEW YORK—To retire the balance of an 8 per cent bond issue sold here in 1920, the City of Bergen, Norway, has arranged with A. Iselin & Co. and Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., for the sale of an issue of $2,680,000 30-year 5 per cent gold bonds. The outstanding portion of the 25-year 8 per cent issue of $1,400,000 originally marketed will be called for redemption on Nov. 1 at a price of 110.

MOBR SUGAR PRICE CUTS

Effective as of Aug. 19 Revere Sugar Refinery Company, Spreckels Sugar Corporation and National Sugar Refining Company have reduced refined 10 points to a 4.40 cents basis. Arbuckle, Colonial and Pennsylvania made a similar 10-point reduction effective at the opening Wednesday.

CARLOADINGS OFF

WASHINGTON — Loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Aug. 9 totaled 904,157 cars, the car service division of the American Railway Association announced. This was a decrease of 14,178 cars under the preceding week and a reduction of 187,996 below the like week in 1929.

JERSEY CENTRAL EQUIPMENTS

NEW YORK—A new issue of $1,166,000 the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey 4½ per cent Equipment Trust Certificates of 1926, issued under the Philadelphia plan, is offered today by International & Manhattan Company, Inc., and R. W. Pressprich & Co.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

MONTREAL—Canadian National Railways' earnings in the week ended Aug. 14 totaled $4,443,682, compared with $5,187,669 in the like period a year ago.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany 5s rct	95⅜	95⅜
Alleghany 5s '49	98⅞	98⅞
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	102⅛	102⅛
Am For Pow 5s	89¼	89¼
Am Metals 5½s	96⅜	96⅜
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	160½	160¼
Am T&T col 5s '46	65⅞	65⅞
Am T&T 5s '65	106½	106½
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	108½	108½
Am Type Founders 6s '40	105½	105½
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	78	78
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	97	97
Armour & Co 4½s '39	92¾	92¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	97½	97½
Atch T&SF 4½s	128½	128½
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	60¼	60¼
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	74	74
B&O 4½s cv	101¼	101
B&O rfg 5s '95	104½	104½
B&O 5s series D	104¼	104¼
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	92	92
Boston & Me 5s '55	100⅜	100⅜
Boston & Me 5s '67	101	101
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	106	106
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	99¼	99¼
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	89¾	89¾
Brunswick West 4s	96¾	96¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	98¾	98¾
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	104¾	104¾
Can North deb 6½s '46	117¾	117¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	90	89⅝
Can Pacific 4½s '46	100¼	100¼
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	107¾	107¾
Cen Pacific 5s '60	105	105
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	46	45¾
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100⅜	100⅜
Chi Gt West 4s '59	72⅞	72⅞
Chi Ind & L gen 5s '66	102½	102½
Chi M tP&Pac adj 2000	51¼	51
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	84⅜	84¼
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	100⅜	100⅜
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	92	92
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	105¼	105¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	97	97
Childs 5s	91⅛	90¾
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	100⅝	100½
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	102	102
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	98¾	98¾
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	99	99
Colonial Oil 6s	65	64½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	102¾	102¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	102⅞	102⅞
Com Az Baraqua 7½s '37	73¼	73¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	94¾	94¾
Con Gas 5½s '45	107¼	107¼
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	105⅛	105⅛
Corn Prod 5s '34	103⅛	103⅛
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	100½	100½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	58¾	58
Cuba RR 6s '36	70	70
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	93½	93½
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	103	103
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	104¼	104¼
Detroit Ed 5s '49	106	106
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	106¾	106¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	94½	94½
Elk Horn 6½s	80	80
Erie gen lien	82½	82⅜
Erie gen '75s	92⅜	92⅛
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	97¼	97¼
Erie & Jersey 1st 5s '55	113⅛	113⅛
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	103	103
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	61½	61½
Gen Baking 5½s	97¼	97¼
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103½	103½
Gen Theater 6s	92⅞	92¾
Goodyear 5s '57	93½	93½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	99½	99¼
Great Northern 7s '36 A	112⅛	112⅛
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	82	82
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102⅝	102½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105⅜	105¼
Ind Limestone 6s '46	76	76
Inland Steel 4½s '78	96⅞	96½
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	100¼	100¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	66¾	66¾
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	66¼	66¼
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	88	87½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	101	101
Int Paper 6s '55	87	87
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	91⅜	90⅝
Int Tel & Tel 5s	98	98
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	80¼	80
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	102½	102
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	92½	92½
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	100¾	100¾
Lehigh Van con 4s 2003	92⅝	92⅝
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	78½	78½
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	98½	98½
Louis Ark 5s	83	82½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	92½	92½
McCormick (Edith R) 6s '34	102½	102½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	102	102
Milw StL & SSM 5s gtd	95⅞	95⅞
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	79½	79½
Mo Pac 5s F '77	101½	101¼
Mobile & Birm 4s '45	95¼	95¼
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	104	104
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	84¾	84¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	99¼	99⅛
N E T&T 4½s B '61	102½	102½
N O.Pub Ser 5s '55 B	90¼	90¼
NYC&HR gen 3½s8 '97	84¼	84¼
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	100⅜	100⅜
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	108⅜	108⅜
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	107	107
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	107¼	107¼
NY Chi & StLL 5½s B '75	107¼	107¼
NY Chi & StL 6s A '31	101¾	101¾
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	114¼	114¼
NY NH&H 4½s '67	96	96
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	123½	123⅜
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	103½	103¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103¾	103¾
Nor Am Ed 5s C	101	100¾
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	114	114
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103¼	103¼
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	108¼	108¼
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	49	49
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	107	107
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	80	80
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	100¾	100¾
Paramount Fam Lsk 6s '47	100	99⅝
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	58	58
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	58¼	58
Penn RR gtd 4s '31	100¼	100¼
Penn RR 4½s D	98½	98½
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	102⅞	102⅞
Penn RR 5s '64	105	105
Penn RR gen 5s '68	110⅜	110⅜
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	110⅛	110⅛
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	96⅜	96½
Phil Co 5s '67	101⅛	101
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	98⅜	97¾
Port Art C & Dock 6s '53	105	105
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	100¾	100¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	93¼	93¼
Pub Svc E&G 1970	101¼	101¼
Pure Oil 5½s '40	99⅛	99
Purity Baking 5s '49	95½	95½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	96¼	96¼
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	98½	98½
Richfield Oil 6s	88⅞	88¾
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	107	107
StL & SF 4½s '78	92¾	92½
Seabd AL con 6s '45	51½	51
Seabd All Fla 6s A '35	43¼	43
Shell Pipe 5s '52	96⅝	96⅝
Shell Union 5s '47	97⅜	97⅜
Shell Union 5s ct ww	99½	99⅜
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	103¼	103¼
Sinclair Crude O 5s '37	104½	104½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102¼	102¼
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	96¾	96¼
Solvay 5s	98½	98½
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	96	96
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	100½	100
So Pacific Ter 4s '50	94	94
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	100½	100½
So Ry gen 4s '56	89	88⅞
So Ry con 5s '94	110⅜	110⅜
So Ry gen 6½s '56	123⅛	123⅛
So'west Bell Tel 5s '54	106	106
Spokane I E 5s '55	64½	64½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104	104
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100½	100
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	80¼	80¼
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	30	30
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107⅜	107¼
Ter RR Assn StL rfg 4s '53	92	92
Texas Corp 5s '44	104¾	104¾
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	48⅛	48
Third Ave 5s '37	96	96
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	110	110
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102⅞	102⅞
Union El & P 5½s '54	103	103
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	110	110
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	98	98
Union Pacific 4s '68	91⅜	91⅜
Union Pacific 4½s '67	101¼	101¼
US Rubber 5s '47	82½	82½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	101¼	101¼
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	84½	84½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	90	90
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	34	34
Va Ry 5s '62	107½	107½
Wabash 4s Des M div '39	93¼	93
Warner Bros ict 6s	91	91
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	105⅝	105⅝
Western Electric 5s '44	104⅞	104⅞
Western Maryland 4s '52	86½	86⅜
Western Maryland 5½s '77	101	100⅝
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	92½	92½
White Sew Mach 6s '40	48	48
Wickwire Spen Fe cv '35	18½	18½
Youngstown Sheet 5s	103½	103½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last	Aug 20	Aug 19
3½s '47	100.30	100.30	100.30	100.30	100.31	
1st 4½s '47	102.3	102.3	102.3	102.3	102.3	
4th 4¼s '38	102.29	102.31	102.29	102.31	102.29	
4th 4¼s reg	102.26	102.26	102.26	102.26	102.26	
US 4s '54	107.31	107.31	107.31	107.31	108.1	
US 4¼s '52	112.20	112.20	112.16	112.16	112.20	

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102.8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abiti P&cP 5s '53	86	86
Adriatic El 7s '52	98	98
Agr Mtg Bk 6s '48	68	68
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	73¼	72⅜
Antioquia 7s A '45	78¼	78½
Antioquia 7s D '45	77	77
Antwerp 5s '58	99½	99¼
Argentine 5½s '62	95½	95¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99⅛	99⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99	98⅞
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99¼	99
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99¼	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99	99
Australia 4½s '57	79⅛	79⅛
Australia 5s '55	88	88
Australia 5s '57	87⅞	87⅞
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	94½	104½
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	90	90
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	97½	97½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	95¾	95¾
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	95½	95½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	104	104
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	109½	109½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	116	115
Belgium (King) 7s '56	110	110
Belgium (King) 8s '41	109¼	109¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	90½	90½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	89	89
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	68	68
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	70¾	70Z
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	83½	83
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105¾	105½
BrBazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	88½	88½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	78	77¼
Brazil (US) 8s '41	100⅛	100
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	77	77
Bremen 7s '35	102¾	102¾
Buenos Aires 6s '61	85½	85
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	100¾	100¾
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	100⅞	100⅞
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	105¼	105¼
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	89	89
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	89⅝	89½
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	99¼	99¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	91¼	91¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	91	91
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101½	101½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	92⅝	92⅝
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	93¼	92⅞
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	99½	99½
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	100¼	100¼
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	101¼	101¼
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	93¼	93¼
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	93⅞	93⅞
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	110⅜	110⅜
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101⅜	101⅛
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105⅞	105¾
Dresden 7s '45	98⅜	99¾
Duke Power 6s '66	106	105⅜
Estonia RR Co 7s '54	105⅜	105⅝
Finland 5½s '58	86¼	86¼
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100¼	100¼
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	108½	108⅜
French (Rep) 7s '49	119⅝	119⅝
French (Rep) 7½s '41	124⅜	124⅜
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	95¾	95⅝
German 7s '49	106¼	106
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	90⅛	90
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	82¾	83⅜
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	82⅝	82⅝
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40 ex-w	99	99
Greek 7s '64	101	100¾
Hamburg 6s '46	94	94
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	101½	101½
Hungary Mun 7s '46	88¾	88¾
Ilseder Steel 6s '48 ct	86	86
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	95½	95½
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	95⅝	95⅝
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	95⅛	95⅛
Italy (King) 7s '51	98½	98½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94½	94½
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	101½	101½
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	97¾	97⅝
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	92⅜	92¼
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	96⅞	96¾
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	99	99
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	95	95
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105¾	105½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	105¾	105¾
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	70	70
New South Wales 5s '57	84½	84½
New South Wales 5s '58	84	84
North German Lloyd 6s '47	91	90¾
Norway (King) 5s '63	100⅞	100¾
Norway (King) 6s '43	101½	101½
Norway (King) 6s '44	105	104½
Norway (King) 6s '52	102⅞	102⅞
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	98	97½
Oslo (City) 6s '55	102¼	102⅜
Oslo G&E 5s '63	96½	96½
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	103¼	103
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104	104
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	105⅝	105⅝
Peru 6s '60	71⅞	71⅞
Peru 6s '61	71⅞	71⅞
Poland 7s '47	84	83¾
Poland 8s '50	94½	94
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	93½	93½
Queensland (State) 6s '47	100¼	99¼
Queensland (State) 7s '41	105⅛	104
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 xw	90	90
Rio de Janiero (City) 6½s '53	72⅞	72½
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	65⅝	65¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	76½	76
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	90½	90½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	91¼	91¼
Royal Dutch 4s ww	92	91¾
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	92	92
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	97½	97½
Saxon State 6½s '46	92¼	92¼
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	96⅝	96⅝
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	85¼	85¼
Siemens 6½s ct '51	101¼	100⅝
Silesia Bk 6s '47	79½	79
Solssons (City) 6s '36	106½	106
Swiss Confed 8s '40	107¼	107¼
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	88½	88½
Tyrol 7s '52	92	92
Tyrol 7½s '55	99¾	99¾
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	88½	87¼
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	97	96⅜
Vienna 6s '52	86	85¾
Warsaw 7s '58	73½	73½
Westphalia El 6s '53	82¾	82¼

DIVIDENDS

Liberty Dairy Products Corporation declared a liquidating dividend of one share of Beatrice Creamery common to be paid Sept. 25 to holders of every four shares of common of record Sept. 10. Final liquidating dividend is expected to be paid about Feb. 18. Liberty Dairy first and second preferred is exchangeable for Beatrice Creamery preferred on share-for-share basis until Sept. 6.

Southwest Pennsylvania Pipe Line Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Revere Copper & Brass Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1 on class A, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 10, and $1.75 on the preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 10.

American Chicle Co. declared the usual extra dividend of 25 cents and the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

National Bond & Share Corporation declared a dividend of 25 cents, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 2.

Kimberly Clark Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of 62½ cents on the common and $1.50 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 12.

Autocar Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 on the preferred, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 5.

N. Y. Transit Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines declared the regular monthly dividend of 5 cents, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 26.

Southern Pacific declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Aug. 25.

Midland United Company declared the regular quarterly preferred "A" dividend of 75 cents a share, or one-fortieth of a share of common stock, at the election of the holder, payable Sept. 24 to stock of record Aug. 30.

Midland United Company declared the regular quarterly stock dividend of 1¼ per cent on the common stock, payable on Sept. 24 to stock of record Aug. 30.

Louisville Gas & Electric declared the regular quarterly dividend of 43¾ cents on the class B common, payable Sept. 25 to stock of record Aug. 30.

Louisville Gas & Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 43¾ cents on the class "A" common, payable Sept. 25 to stock of record Aug. 30.

Neptune Meter Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents on the class "A" and class "B" stocks, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 1.

American Telephone & Telegraph declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2.25, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 20.

The Chase National Bank of New York declared the regular quarterly dividends aggregating $1 on stock of Chase National Bank and Chase Securities Corporation, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 10.

American Shipbuilding declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.25 on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Raybestos Manhattan, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 65 cents, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 30.

Hudson Motor Car Company declared the quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 11.

New England Public Service Company declared a stock dividend of 1% per cent in addition to the regular quarterly cash dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 15. Directors also declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the prior lien preferred $7 dividend series, and $1.50 on the prior lien preferred $6 dividend series stock, both payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 30.

Lord & Taylor declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2.50 on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 17.

Pressed Steel Car declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 2.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago.

	Aug. 20	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, 2 red	1.07⅛	1.03¼	1.41¾
Corn, 3 yellow	1.15⅛	1.16½	1.15⅜
Oats, 2 white	.52½	.51	.59
Flour	5.20	5.25	7.50
Beef, family	23.50	23.50	30.00
Pork	31.50	31.50	32.00
Lard	.1160	.1145	.1250
Cotton, mid up	.1130	.1225	.1895
Zinc	.0440	.0430	.0675
Iron	19.76	19.76	20.25
Steel, bil pitt	31.00	31.00	36.00
Copper	.1100	.1100	.1800
Tin	.2985	.2990	.4675
Rubber	.1000	.0975	.2050
Sugar	.0435	.0450	.0550
Lead	.0550	.0550	.0675
Print Cloth	.0425	.0425	.0525

GIANNINI RETURNS

NEW YORK—A. P. Giannini of Bancamerica Blair Corporation was a passenger aboard the Bremen returning from abroad.

A Window in Wall Street

YESTERDAY'S PROBLEM

If trade has been hindered due to overproduction it may be encouraging to note that overproduction seems far from the order of current industrial operations. As preliminarily computed, the Standard Statistics Company index of industrial production, corrected for seasonal variation, attained a lower level in July than in any month since August, 1924. It stood at 99.3, representing the unusually sharp decline of 7.9 per cent from the June figure of 107.9. Compared with July, 1929, the decline amounted to 27.0 per cent, or by far the most severe recession, in contrast with a year ago, recorded for any month in 1930. Pronounced declines, as compared with July, 1929, occurred last month in practically all of the more important industrial lines. The most drastic curtailment, 51.2 per cent, was suffered by iron output, with other recessionos running as follows: automobile, 49.3 per cent; steel, 37.9 per cent; cotton, 30.7 per cent; zinc, 25.8 per cent, and bituminous coal, 14.2 per cent.

PROFITS NOT FAR BELOW 1928

Judged by the income statements of 257 corporations, on last week's returns, while business for the half year was materially lower than a year ago, the profit levels of 1928 were closely approached. Returns for the first six months show a drop in income of 28 per cent from last year, but profits were less than 2 per cent below those of 1928, says the Alexander Hamilton Institute. Thirteen industrial groups now show net incomes for the half year exceeding their earnings for six months of 1928. They are beverage and confectionery, chemical, electrical equipment, food products, iron and steel, oil, printing and publishing, railway equipment, chain restaurant, miscellaneous service companies and miscellaneous manufacturing. Houses financing installment sales show profits slightly higher than last year and materially above those of 1928.

BUSINESS DROP MODERATE

Although the decline in business continues, the bottom is near, and further declines from this point will be moderate, according to the latest report of the Brookmire Economic Service, Inc. The report continues: "It now appears that the final figure for our July business index will be around 83 per cent. A figure of 83 per cent for July will mean that August undoubtedly will continue the downward trend, probably to somewhere around 80 per cent. The chief factors which will cause the decline to continue will be steel, construction and carloadings. As recently as June the steel industry was operating at approximately 98 per cent of normal. July showed a drop to about 84 per cent. August will show another sharp decline. It should be noted that these figures represent percentages of a calculated normal. Figures which appear from day to day in the financial pages of the newspapers are stated in terms of percentages of capacity."

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

STOCKS	Bid	Asked
*Amer & Ger Sec 6% pf	44	..
do A	15	..
do B	3¼	..
Amer Insurancstocks un	13	15½
Amer & Gen Corp	17	18½
Am-Can Util Corp	8	10
do pt pf	33	35
Assoc Std Oil Stock A	10	10¾
Atlantic Secur pf	42½	45½
do warrants	½	..
Am Founders Corp	10	11
do 6% 1st pf	45	49
do 6% 2d pf	25	..
do 7% pf	49¼	53¼
do conv pf	90	..
do war	1	..
Basic Industry Shares	7⅞	8⅝
British Type Inv	8¾	9¾
Century Shares	45½	47½
Chain Store Inv Corp	1	3
do pf	70	..
Chain & Gen Eq 6½% pf	60	67
Chartered Investors	22	25
do pf	78	80
Colonial Invest Corp	23½	24½
Community Shares A	9	..
do B	9	..
Chicago Corp	11	13
do pf	38¼	41¼
Continental Securities	36	45
C

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

GOSLIN HITS THREE HOMERS

Helps Senators Defeat Athletics—Ferrell Wins Twenty-First Victory

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	82	40	.672
Washington	72	47	.605
New York	72	49	.595
Cleveland	63	59	.516
Detroit	59	62	.488
St. Louis	47	73	.392
Chicago	46	73	.386
Boston	41	79	.342

RESULTS AUG. 19

Cleveland 7, Boston 2.
Cleveland 7, Boston 3.
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 0.
New York 3, Chicago 0.
Detroit 2, Washington 1.

Washington passed up a chance to gain on the champion Philadelphia Athletics on Aug. 19, by losing to the Detroit Tigers, 2 to 1, in an American League contest. The A's were also defeated, St. Louis winning, 7 to 0. New York moved nearer to the two leaders by taking a victory over the Chicago White Sox, 3 to 0. Cleveland strengthened its hold on a first division position by taking both ends of a doubleheader from the Boston Red Sox, 7 to 2, and 7 to 3. The Yankees are now only one game behind the Senators and second place.

The Browns' victory over the champions was featured by the batting of Goose Goslin, St. Louis left fielder, who equaled a major league record when he hit three home runs during the nine innings. He batted in five of his team's seven runs with three homers and a single, in five trips to the plate. George Blaeholder held the Athletics to five hits, which he kept well scattered. The Browns themselves made 12 hits off Walberg and Rommel. Philadelphia's longest hit was a double by Simmons.

Earl Whitehill stretched his winning streak to 11 games, by outpitching Lloyd Brown of the Senators. The former allowed only five hits and the latter six. Dale Alexander was the batting star of the day with a double and two singles in four times up for the Tigers. Hayes, playing second base for the Senators, made two hits in four trips to the plate. Joe Cronin doubled for Washington.

Charlie Ruffing pitched brilliant ball for the Yankees, allowing the White Sox only two hits, both of which were made by Cissell. Babe Ruth aided Ruffing by several fast fielding plays that took hits away from the opponents. Ruth also made two hits for the Yankees, as did Lary and Gehrig. Pat Caraway pitched the entire game for the losers and did well to hold the winners to eight hits and three runs. Gehrig's triple was the longest drive of the game.

The two contests in Boston were featured by the pitching of Wes Ferrell, who won his twenty-first game of the season for the Indians. He was touched for 10 hits in the opening engagement, but would allow only two runs to cross the plate. He also starred at bat with three singles in four times up. Morgan also made three out of four for Cleveland. In the second game, Lawson held the Red Sox at bay with seven scattered hits and three runs. He was aided by the batting of his team mates, the best being done by Montague, who made three out of five, one of them a double. The scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	—	7	12	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	5	1

Batteries—Blaeholder and Ferrell; Walberg, Rommel and Cochrane. Losing pitcher—Walberg. Umpires—Van Grafian, McGowan and Connolly. Time—1h. 37m.

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—	2	6	1
Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1	5	2

Batteries—Whitehill and Desautels; Brown, Liska and Ruel. Losing pitcher—Brown. Umpires—Ormsby, Guthrie and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 49m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	x	—	3	8	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	2	2

Batteries—Ruffing and Bengough; Caraway and Crouse. Umpires—Geisel, Owens and Moriarty. Time—1h. 40m.

AT BOSTON

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	—	7	11	2
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—	2	10	1

Batteries—Ferrell and Sewell; Gaston, Bushey and Berry. Losing pitcher—Gaston. Umpires—Dineen, Nallin and Campbell. Time—2h.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	—	7	11	1
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—	3	7	1

Bateries — Lawson and Myatt; Russell, Durham and Connolly. Losing pitcher—Russell. Umpires—Nallin, Campbell and Dineen. Time—2h.

PLACES NAMED FOR WESTERN TRYOUTS

CHICAGO—Places for the holding of the western sectional tournaments at pocket billiards has just been announced by C. A. Storer, director of players for the National Billiard Association of America. The southern divisional will be played in Helm's Billiard Room in Hollywood, Calif., and the northern divisional will be held in the Recreation Building in Seattle. The final or the playoff between the northern and southern divisional winners will be staged at Graney's Billiard Room in San Francisco.

The sectional tournaments are scheduled to start early next month as all preliminary tournaments both at three-cushions and pocket billiards must be completed before Nov. 1 in order to complete the official entry list for the world's title tournaments at least a month before they are played.

BARRY WOOD ADVANCES

SQUIRREL ISLAND, Me. (AP)—W. Barry Wood, Harvard athlete, and first seeded entrant in the annual tennis tournament here, survived the third round of the men's singles matches Aug. 19, at the expense of Robert West of Boston, 6—4, 6—1, after previously defeating Roger Grant of Hartford, Conn., 6—0, 6—0. Albert Horton of Providence, R. I., Williams College flash, advanced to the third round by conquering Harvey McClintock of Bronxville, N. Y., 6—3, 6—2. Richard Sewell, of New Haven, favored to win to the finals, also won his second-round match, defeating Owen Howenstien of Washington, 6—0, 6—1.

FALL RIVER READY TO PLAY

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (AP)—The Fall River (Mass.) soccer football team plays the first game of its European tour Aug. 20, meeting Czechoslovakia. The United States team arrived Aug. 16 and has spent the interval in heavy training that has put the players in first-rate condition.

Water and Land Sports Fill Day in British Empire Games

Honors Divided in Swimming and in Rowing Regatta —Girls' Track and Field Meet Is Success— Canadian Canoeists Win

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMILTON, Ont.—Canada, England, South Africa and Australia evenly divided the honors in the third night's program in connection with the swimming championship of the British Empire Games here Aug. 19, with one victory each, but England, through a performance by Joyce Cooper in the 100-yard freestyle, in which she set a new Canadian record, was the most prominent country. In the 800-yard relay Bermuda declined the issue, leaving only two teams, and Canada led all the way. In the 1500-yard men's freestyle Noel Ryan of Australia led throughout and at the finish had a good margin on George Bridson of New Zealand, who was closely followed by George Burleigh, the 16-year-old Canadian. South Africa took a title when Olive Whitsett won the springboard diving for ladies with a small margin over Doris Ogilvie of Canada. The summary:

800-Yard Men's Relay—Won by Canada (M. Bourne, B. Gibson, G. Burleigh and J. Thompson); England (N. S. Brooke, J. Whiteside, F. G. Milton and William Wagstaffe), second. Time—8m. 42 2-5s.

1500-Yard Men's Freestyle—Won by Noel Ryan, Australia; George Bridson, New Zealand, second; George Burleigh, Canada, third. Time—19m. 55 2-5s.

100-Yard Freestyle, Women—Won by Joyce Cooper, England; Helen King, Scotland, second; Valerie Davis, Wales, third. Time—1m. 7s. (new Canadian record).

Women's Springboard Diving—Won by Olive Whitsett, South Africa, 90.1 points; Doris Ogilvie, Canada, second, 89.7 points; Molly Bailey, Canada, third, 88.7 points.

Eight events were staged in the first day's program of the combined British Empire and International Regatta, which was featured by three races—the quarter-mile dash, British Empire eights and the international doubles. In the dash R. H. Pearce of Australia finished in front of Jack Beresford Jr. and G. Bradley of England, while Joe Wright Jr. of Canada, winner of the English Henley diamond sculls in 1928 and winner of the two Canadian single sculling titles Aug. 16, was fourth. The race was marred by the heavy water which caused the shells to wander off their courses, but the best sculler won.

The eights resulted in a win for the English crew by three-quarters of a length over New Zealand, while Canada was a third and never in the struggle after the start. England led all the way, but New Zealand furnished a stirring struggle for the mile and 550 yards. After winning the British Empire doubles in a row-over Elswood Boles and R. Richards of Winnipeg defeated two pairs from Philadelphia in an international event. The results:

International 140-Pound Fours, With Cox—Won by Lachine R. C.; Hamilton, second.

International Junior 146-Pound Eights—Won by Lachine R. C.; Hamilton Leanders, second; St. Catharines, third. Time—7m. 18s.

International 140-Pound Single Sculls—Won by E. Whelpton, Hamilton Leanders; Burns, Toronto Argonauts, second. Time—9m. .01s.

International Senior Double Sculls—Won by Elswood Bole and R. Richards, Winnipeg Rowing Club; W. E. Garrett-Gilmore and Schmidt, Bachelor Barge Club, Philadelphia, second; Newbold and Rutherford, University Barge, Philadelphia, third. Time—7m. 50s.

International Junior 150-Pound Eights—Won by St. Catharines; Toronto Argonauts, second; Hamilton Leanders, third. Time—7m. 10s.

International Quarter-Mile Dash—Won by R. H. Pearce, Australia; Jock Beresford Jr., England, second; G. Bradley, England, third; Joe Wright Jr., Toronto Argonauts, fourth. Time—1m. 31s.

British Empire Senior Eights—Won by England; New Zealand, second; Canada, third. Time—6m. 37s.

British Empire Doubles—Won by E. Bole and R. Richards, row over.

The annual Canadian girls' championship track and field meet was held here Aug. 19 and while there were no records broken, the program was a record-breaking one in regards to attendance, number of competitors and length of the program. There were 11 events for seniors, eight for intermediates and six for juniors and heats were necessary in all the events up to and including the 200 yards. Five of the girl athletes scored double victories, Mrs. Myrtle Cook McGowan of Montreal winning both the 60- and 100-meter sprints in the second division and Mrs. Rose S. O'Neill and Kay Griffiths finished second and third on both occasions; Ethel Catherwood, 1928 Olympic high jump champion, won that event and the javelin. In the intermediate class Lilliann Palmer of Vancouver won the two sprints and she was also a member of the winning team in the senior 400-meter relay, while E. Pyle of Toronto won both the discus and baseball throws. In the junior section G. Morrison of Toronto won the broad jump and the discus.

The Parkdale Ladies A. C. of Toronto won 11 first places in all three classes, including the junior and intermediate relays. The summary:

CANADIAN WOMEN'S AMATEUR TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIPS

Senior Division

60-Meter Dash—Won by Mrs. Myrtle Cook McGowan, Montreal; Mrs. Rose Grosse O'Neill, Toronto, second; Kay Griffiths, Toronto, third. Time—7.7s.

100-Meter Dash—Won by Mrs. M. C. McGowan, Montreal; Mrs. R. G. O'Neill, Toronto, second; Kay Griffiths, Toronto, third. Time—12.7s.

200-Meter Dash—Won by Dallas Creamer, Toronto; Agnes Morris, Hamilton, second; Florence Davies, Vancouver, third. Time—26.6s.

100-Meter Hurdles—Won by F. Bell, Toronto; R. Smith, Toronto, second; A. Sinclair, Montreal, third. Time—16.1s.

400-Meter Relay—Won by Commerce Girls' A. C., Vancouver (M. Frizzell, H. Reeves, F. Davies, L. Palmer); Canadian Ladies, Montreal, second; Parkdale Ladies, Toronto, third. Time—50.8s.

Running High Jump — Won by Ethel Catherwood, Toronto; C. Coulson, Toronto, second; E. Dawes, Toronto, third. Height—5ft. 1¾in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by E. Barnett, Edmonton; F. Davies, Vancouver, second; Jean Thompson, Toronto, third. Distance—14ft. 10in.

Discus Throw—Won by J. Kopta, Edmonton; J. Thompson, Toronto, second; A. Allison, Toronto, third. Distance—97ft. 9½in.

Shotput—Won by M. Shumm, Orillia; J. Godson, Toronto, second; A. Allison, Toronto, third. Distance—33ft. 10¼in.

Javelin Throw—Won by Ethel Catherwood, Toronto; J. Kopta, Edmonton, second; J. Godson, Toronto, third. Distance—111ft. 5¾in.

Baseball Throw—Won by J. Godson, Toronto; A. Wilson, Toronto, second; J. Kopta, Edmonton, third. Distance—192ft. 10½in.

INTERMEDIATE WINNERS

60-Meter Dash—Won by L. Palmer, Vancouver.

100-Meter Dash—Won by L. Palmer, Vancouver.

60-Meter Hurdles—Won by B. Taylor, Hamilton.

400-Meter Relay—Won by Parkdale A. C., Toronto.

Running High Jump—Won by E. Carter, Toronto.

Running Broad Jump—Won by M. Frizzell, Vancouver.

Discus Throw—Won by E. Pyle, Toronto.

Baseball Throw—Won by E. Pyle, Toronto.

JUNIOR WINNERS

60-Meter Dash—Won by Irene Storey, Allendale, Ont.

400-Meter Relay—Won by Parkdale Ladies A. C., Toronto.

Running High Jump—Won by K. Miller, Hamilton.

Running Broad Jump—Won by G. Morrison, Toronto.

Discus Throw—Won by Jean Thompson, Vancouver.

Baseball Throw—Won by G. Morrison, Toronto.

Canadian paddlers captured the honors in the International Canoe regatta in connection with the British Empire Games, Aug. 19, piling up 79 points in the 14 events compared to 33 by the United States paddles, who finished first in only four races, each of the double blade variety which were included in a championship regatta in Canada for the first time. The American successes were in the junior four, double blade and the senior single, tandem and four double blade with Riedel of New York winning the single and pairing with Robinson in the tandem. Jarvis of Lachine duplicated Riedel's performance in the single blade events, winning the singles and teaming with Gammon in the doubles.

The regatta was staged under adverse weather conditions on Burlington Bay. The program was interrupted frequently by rain and heavy seas and toward the end the events were rushed off with dispatch.

Bradman Scores Another Century

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Donald G. Bradman, Australia's young wonder batsman, by scoring yet another century in test-match cricket Aug. 19, enabled his country to amass 403 runs for the loss of only three wickets in reply to England's first innings total of 405 runs thereby completely gaining the upper hand on the mother country in the decisive final match of the 1930 test series which is being played to a finish here at the Kensington Oval grounds.

Australia, whose overnight score was 215 for two wickets occupied the pitch all day—when it was not raining—and lost only one wicket, that of A. F. Kippax, who was brilliantly caught by the English skipper, R. E. S. Wyatt, off I. A. R. Peebles, bowling for a score of 28. Seldom can an English eleven have been so completely outclassed and unless the present game undergoes a remarkable change Australia may be said to be well on its way to regaining the "ashes."

Of the four tests already played this summer England won the first, Australia the second and the other two were drawn.

Bradman, who in scoring 130 not out, registered his fourth three-figured innings in the present test series, and the tenth in Britain this season, and enhanced his claim to be regarded as the world's greatest present-day batsman, for though his latest innings lacked the dashing brilliance he displayed on other occasions, he proved his ability to play whatever game his side needed most. He effectually curbed the natural inclination to force the scoring pace and never allowed the stoppages in play, due to rain showers, to upset his solid progress, but occasionally with "lightning" footwork and flashing wrists he delighted the crowd with a late cut or drive past cover to boundary.

After Kippax left, Bradman was joined by A. Jackson, who played a cool defensive innings of 43 not out.

The young Oxford bowler, Peebles, proved the strongest force in England's attack, and several of his spin deliveries fizzed off the pitch, beating both batsman and the wicket-keeper, Duckworth. The latter player experienced a most uncomfortable day, being apparently quite out of form for, as well as missing the catch from Bradman when his score stood at 82, he allowed 22 byes to pass him, whereas the Australian wicket-keeper, W. A. Oldfield, had prevented England from scoring a single bye.

W. R. Hammond bowled well, but the rest of the English attack looked harmless. The situation was aptly summed up by an American visitor watching his first cricket match. "Why don't they send for a new pitcher?" he demanded, and, with a little encouragement, it seemed he would go out on the ground to advise the English skipper on the subject. With Bradman and Jackson still batting, and five other wickets to fall, Australia seems set for a mammoth score, while the match looks like lasting till the end of the present week.

COLLEEN WINS IN FIRST OPEN RACE

SOUTHPORT, Conn. (AP)—Colleen of the Pequot Yacht Club, sailed by Driggs Cunningham and Miss Ruth Bedford, swept to an easy victory in the first open race of the Atlantic coast championship regatta for Star class yachts over the Pequot course off Southport. The Colleen overtook the field after getting off to a rather poor start and reached the halfway mark three minutes in front of the nearest boat. Once around the mark the Pequot yacht finished in fine style despite a light wind. Joseph F. Watkins, with his Okla II, winner of last season's championship, placed fifth.

WHITE SOX PURCHASE PLAYER

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—R. J. Spiller, business manager of the Atlanta club of the Southern Association, has announced the sale of Luke Appling, a shortstop, to the Chicago White Sox. Spiller said the purchase price was "a record one for the Southern Association," and included one player the White Sox will send to Atlanta next spring.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATON

Toledo 6, Minneapolis 2.
Louisville 5, Kansas City 1.
Louisville 11, Kansas City 4.

HELEN MARLOWE IN THIRD ROUND

Defeats Eleanor Goss—Marjorie Morrill Wins From Clara Zinke

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Miss Helen Marlowe of Los Angeles, Calif., accomplished the first surprise result of the forty-third annual United States women's tennis championship Aug. 19 at Forest Hills, when she eliminated Miss Eleanor Goss, leading player of New York, in straight sets in the second round of the singles, 7—5, 8—6.

Miss Goss, though never a winner of the national championship, has been on the edge of the battle for the last 13 years. Ranked for the first time in 1918, when she was placed fourth, the statuesque player has been in the first 10 ever since, except twice, in 1922 and 1928, when she did not play. She headed the New York team in the Sears Cup play this summer, and was seeded third in the national draw, in the absence of the California stars and Mrs. Molla Bjurstedt Mallory. But when she encountered Miss Marlowe, still in the junior ranks, she was unable to maintain any consistent play and, after a runaway at the start and a pull-up when close to defeat in the second set, finally fell before the young Los Angeles girl, 7—5, 8—6.

Miss Marjorie A. Morrill of Dedham, second in the draw, made the best showing of any player so far in the tourney, in the initial stadium match of the day. Encountering Miss Clara Louise Zinke, the Cincinnati player, she literally drove her off the court with her powerful drives, to win by a score of 6—0, 6—0. Miss Zinke played good tennis of the style that has won her a promising position among the elect for the first 10 of 1930, but could do little or nothing against the service aces and placements of the Longwood player.

Boston players made a good stand in the play of the second round, and are only second to the Californians in the number of survivors. Besides Miss Morrill, Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, Miss Virginia B. Rice and Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere are still in the running, and the play of the latter, in defeating Miss Marjorie K. Gladman, was about as fine an exhibition as she has shown in national play. Encountering Miss Gladman, hitherto regarded as a possibility for the title, the Southboro player came from behind to take the match at 3—6, 6—3, 6—4, and Miss Gladman was leading at 4—3 in the final set.

Miss Betty Nuthall, the British star, had to play her real game to defeat Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., the former Agnes Sherwood, 6—1, 6—1, and Baroness Giacomo Giorgio Levi, the former Chicago girl, now married to Baron Levi, had an easy task to defeat Miss Florence S. Le Boutillier.

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S SINGLES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round

Miss Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, Mass., defeated Miss Clara Louise Zinke, Cincinnati, 6—0, 6—0.

Miss Dorothy Workman, Los Angeles, defeated Miss Catherine Wolf, Chicago, 1—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Miss Ethel L. Burkardt, San Francisco, defeated Miss Carolyn Roberts, New Rochelle, N. Y., 6—2, 6—2.

Miss Virginia B. Rice, Boston, defeated Miss Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, 6—2, 6—3.

Miss Dorothy Weisel, Sacramento, defeated Miss Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, 9—7, 6—4.

Miss Edith A. Cross, San Francisco, defeated Miss Alice C. Francis, Orange, N. J., 6—2, 2—6, 8—6.

Miss Betty Nuthall, England, defeated Mrs. A. J. Lamme Jr., Rye, N. Y., 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, Calif., defeated Miss Carolyn Babcock, Los Angeles, 6—4, 6—3.

Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere, Southboro, Mass., defeated Miss Marjorie K. Gladman, Santa Monica, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Miss Mary Greef, Kansas City, defeated Miss Elizabeth D. Warren, Richmond, Va., 6—2, 6—3.

Miss Ruth Oexman, Dallas, Tex., defeated Mrs. Christian E. Muehl, New York, 7—5, 4—6, 6—1.

Miss Helen Marlowe, Los Angeles, defeated Miss Eleanor Goss, New York, 7—5, 8—6.

Miss Penelope W. Anderson, Richmond, Va., defeated Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, 7—5, 7—5.

Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Miss Louise Packer, Rockport, Mass., 6—2, 6—1.

Baroness Giacomo Giorgio Levi, Rome, Italy, defeated Miss Florence S. Le Boutillier, Westbury, N. Y., 6—0, 6—1.

DOUBLES—First Round

Baroness Levi and Miss Mianne Palfrey defeated Miss Helen Marlowe and Miss Mercedes Marlowe, 6—1, 7—5.

Miss Josephine Cruickshank and Miss Marjorie K. Gladman defeated Miss Theodosia Smith and Miss Alice Hanchett, 6—2, 6—0.

Miss Virginia Rice and Miss Clara L. Zinke defeated Mrs. W. M. Shedden and Mrs. A. J. Lamme Jr., 6—2, 12—10.

Mrs. C. E. Muehl and Miss Grace Surber defeated Miss Dorance Chase and Miss Marjorie Sachs, 9—7, 1—6, 6—3.

Miss Louise Packer and Miss Helen Cutter defeated Mrs. Rose Taubele and Mrs. L. Y. Cremonim, 7—5, 5—7, 6—4.

Miss Betty Nuthall and Miss Sarah Palfrey defeated Mrs. P. B. Hawk and Miss Gladys Hutchings, 6—1, 6—1.

Miss Greef and Miss Dorothy Weisel defeated Mrs. Corbiere and Miss Edith Sigourney, 2—6, 7—5, 6—4.

Miss Alice C. Francis and Miss Anne Page defeated Miss Elizabeth D. Warren and Miss Cecilia Riegel, 6—1, 6—4.

Miss Dorothy Andrus and Miss Virginia Hilleary defeated Miss Ruth Oexman and Miss Catherine Wolf, 6—3, 6—4.

Miss Penelope Anderson and Miss Marjorie Morrill defeated Miss Carolyn Roberts and Miss Norma Taubele, 6—3, 6—0.

Second Round

Miss Eleanor Cottman and Mrs. J. Saunders Taylor defeated Mrs. Bernard F. Stenz and Miss Claire Stenz, 6—4, 6—1.

TWENTY TEAMS ENTER FOR U. S. DOUBLES

Every member of the first 10 in tennis in the United States will be seen in the national doubles championship at the Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, Mass., the week of Aug. 25, according to an announcement by Richard Bishop, president of the Longwood club. Twenty teams have entered so far.

The first 10 ranking players will be paired as follows:

William T. Tilden 2d (1) and Francis T. Hunter (2); John H. Doeg (3) and George M. Lott Jr. (4); John W. Van Ryn (5) and Wilmer L. Allison Jr. (7); Frederic Mercur (6) and J. Gilbert Hall (13); Wilber F. Coen Jr. (8) and Harris M. Coggeshall; R. Berkeley Bell (9) and Gregory S. Mangin (10).

TEXAS LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Wichita Falls	33	22	.600
Fort Worth	33	23	.589
Houston	30	25	.545
Shreveport	29	26	.537
Dallas	29	28	.509
Waco	28	28	.500
Beaumont	21	34	.382
S. Antonio	19	36	.345

RESULTS AUG. 19

Houston 7, Beaumont 5.
Fort Worth 17, Dallas 9.

Park Tennis Now in Third Round

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Play in the United States Public Parks tennis championship reached the third round of the men's singles event as the result of matches completed Aug. 19. The women's singles championship is in the second round. First-round contests in both the men's and women's doubles event were scheduled to start Aug. 20.

Theodore R. Drewes, St. Louis player, and four-time winner of the U. S. public parks men's singles title, will oppose Leo J. Kronman, Buffalo star, in what should be a very interesting and close battle of the third round. Drewes won his second-round encounter from Frank Broida, Pittsburgh, while Kronman eliminated Lieut. Stanley Robinson, San Diego, Calif., in straight sets, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2, the apparently easy victory being somewhat surprising.

In another feature scheduled for the third round, Robert B. Considine, Washington, D. C., will play Edward B. Nowak, Buffalo Public Parks champion. Both players have shown marked improvement in their game over last year and some fast tennis is predicted.

24 Teams in Doubles

A total of 24 teams entered the men's doubles championship. The team of George J. Jennings, Chicago, and J. R. Delara, Los Angeles, seeded No. 1 in the draw, appears a strong favorite for the title. According to tournament officials, the entry in the men's doubles is the strongest in the history of the tournament. Eight teams entered the women's doubles play.

Arnold P. Simmons, Louisville star, advanced another round in the men's singles by winning a straight-set victory over E. A. Rudy, Baltimore player. Simmons won the opening set, 6—1, but was forced to 7—5, 8—6 scores in the next two sets by the Baltimore entrant.

The Los Angeles entrant, Delara, pulled himself out of a tight place in his second-round match with Robert Elliott, Baltimore. Play was even during the first two sets, but Elliott, by excellent top-spin drives and service, won the third set, 6—3. The 10-minute rest period seemed to benefit Delara, as he won the next two sets and the match. In the last two sets the Californian drove to the corners and sidelines for many placements.

One Three-Set Match

In the only close match in the women's singles Mrs. Ruth Martinez, Washington (D. C.), Public Parks champion won from Ethel Haas, youthful Buffalo player. The score was 6—4, 6—8, 6—0. In the final set Mrs. Martinez gained many points on accurate lobs after Miss Haas, rushed the net.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC PARKS TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP MEN'S SINGLES

First Round

R. T. Hall, Louisville, defeated John Marinsky, Providence, R. I., 5—7, 6—1, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1.

Second Round

G. J. Jennings Jr., Chicago, defeated Alan Staubly, Martinsburg, West Va., 6—1, 6—2, 6—3.

J. C. Miller Jr., Birmingham, Ala., defeated W. J. McConnell, Niagara Falls, N. Y., 6—0, 6—0, 6—1.

R. T. Drewes, St. Louis, defeated Frank Broida, Pittsburgh, 8—6, 6—1, 6—3.

L. J. Kronman, Buffalo, defeated Lieut. Stanley Robinson, San Diego, Calif., 6—2, 6—3, 6—2.

A. P. Simmons, Louisville, defeated E. A. Rudy, Baltimore, 6—1, 7—5, 8—6.

R. F. Norton, St. Louis, defeated Edward Barnett, Little Rock, Ark., 6—0, 6—4, 6—3.

C. J. Lejeck, Chicago, defeated T. H. Segal, New York, 6—4, 7—5, 6—2.

Alexander Keiles, Baltimore, defeated G. G. Amsterdam, Philadelphia, 6—3, 8—6, 6—0.

J. R. Delara, Los Angeles, defeated Robert Elliott, Baltimore, 5—7, 7—5, 3—6, 6—3, 6—1.

L. F. Lejeck, Chicago, defeated Nicholas Garcia, Detroit, 6—2, 6—4, 6—3.

Hall defeated H. T. Page, Nashville, Tenn., 6—4, 6—1, 6—4.

T. S. Markey Jr., Indianapolis, defeated Bernard Welch, Rockville, Md., 3—6, 6—0, 6—2, 6—3.

R. B. Considine, Washington, D. C., defeated Robert Lake, Birmingham, Ala., 6—1, 6—1, 6—0.

F. B. Nowak defeated S. A. Naldorf, Plainfield, N. J., 6—0, 6—1, 6—1.

Monte Tiller, Louisville, defeated Daniel Daly, Honolulu, T. H., 6—1, 6—3, 6—1.

D. L. Mitchell, Washington, D. C., defeated James Keenan Jr., Niagara Falls, N. Y., 6—0, 6—1, 6—1.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—First Round

Lydia C. Kayser, Buffalo, defeated Helen Rupp, Baltimore, 6—3, 6—3.

Mrs. Ann Lindemann, St. Louis, defeated Dorothy Kingsbury, Washington, D. C., 7—5, 8—6.

Second Round

Helen Germaine, New York, N. Y., defeated Louise Omwake, Washington, D. C., 6—4, 6—2.

Mrs. Ruth Martinez, Washington, D. C., defeated Ethel Haas, Buffalo, 6—4, 6—8, 6—0.

U. S. ARMY POLOISTS DEFEAT GOULBURN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINEOLA, N. Y.—The United States Army polo team, with a new addition, administered another defeat to the Goulburn team, composed of the four Ashton brothers, in its first official appearance on the new field of the United States Army polo base, Mitchel Field, Aug. 19, by a score of 11 to 5.

Maj. C. C. Smith was the new member of the team and played six of the chukkers in various positions. He substituted for Lieut. Homer W. Kiefer at back for the first half, and went in to replace Capt. Peter P. Rodes, during the last two chukkers, at No. 3. J. D. Nelson of Argentina, who will probably be the British umpire in the international games, acted as umpire.

UNITED STATES ARMY GOULBURN

No. 1—Lieut. McDowell Jones..Philip Ashton
No. 2—Capt. C. A. Wilkinson Geoffrey Ashton
No. 3—Capt. Peter P. Rodes, Maj. C. C. Smith....James Ashton
Back—Maj. C. C. Smith, Lieut. Homer W. Kiefer....Robert Ashton

Score—Army 11, Goulburn 5. Goals—Jones 5, Wilkinson 3, Rodes 2, Smith, for Army; Geoffrey Ashton 2, James Ashton 2, Philip Ashton, for Goulburn. Referee—J. D. Nelson. Time—Eight 7½-minute chukkers.

WOOD WILL CONTINUE TO BUILD

DETROIT, Mich. (AP)—Gar Wood, famed builder of cup winning Miss Americas, will continue to produce fast boats to meet the threats of British challengers for the Harmsworth Trophy. Wood is spending much time along the Detroit River, testing and adjusting his newest creation, Miss America IX and Aug. 18 this boat left her immediate predecessor, Miss America VIII, wallowing in her wake. Gar Wood is proud of his latest creation and he hopes she can show the same margin of superiority to Miss Carstairs's Estelle V, which will fly the British colors in the trophy competition this year.

TO MEET TWO WADE TEAMS

LEXINGTON, Ky. (AP)—Wallace Wade, Alabama football coach, will bring two different football teams to meet Kentucky here in successive years. On Nov. 1, he will lead the Alabama eleven into Lexintgon and in 1931 will pilot Duke, having signed to coach the "Blue Devils" next year.

SHIELDS WINS THREE MATCHES

Defeats John Doeg in Last One at 6—4, 10—12, 6—2 at Newport

NEWPORT, R. I. (AP)—Frank X. Shields, young New York tennis player, Aug. 19, shook off his careless court habits and gave the fourteenth annual Newport Casino invitation singles tourney its first real upset by defeating Johnny Doeg, the Californian, 6—4, 10—12, 6—2.

For four years Shields has failed to perform up to the expectations, but this year he climbed to the peak of his career and enacted the iron man rôle that Big Bill Tilden delighted in playing several years ago when he was at the top of his game.

Shields arrived here the morning of Aug. 19, a day late, due to his victorious participation in the Maine singles championship, and was forced to play three matches to catch up with the field, which was reduced to the last 16. He first overcame Brainerd Whitbeck of New York, 6—1, 11—9, and then eliminated Donald Strachan, Philadelphia, 6—1, 2—6, 6—3, before meeting Doeg, who was seeded third.

Erratic Overhead

Shields played an all-round good game to give the seeded list its first denting. Doeg, who can blame his erratic overhead strokings for his surprising defeat, was effective only in the second set, when he overcame a lead of three games to one and then steadied down to square matters by taking the 22-game second set. However, lefthanded Doeg had a setback in the finale, when Shields aced him eight times to four, and bowed gracefully out of the singles play.

There was another match that may have caused some surprise, the 6—2, 7—5 victory that J. Gilbert Hall, capable South Orange (N. J.) player, scored on Berkeley Bell of Austin, Tex., Davis Cup sub, whose name was last on the 10-man seeded list. All of the other third-round matches, however, ran true to form and most of the favorites advanced into the fourth round.

Tilden, the top-seeded defending champion, led the parade into the fourth bracket. This seven-times national champion had an easy singles assignment. He met John S. Millen of New York, forcing that husky youngster to make enough mistakes to take the short end of the 8—6, 7—5 match.

Following Tilden's victorious example were George M. Lott, Wilmer Allison, Johnny Van Ryn, all Davis Cup players; Sydney Wood, the 18-year-old New Yorker whose high-class play has amazed the tennis public this season; Clifford Sutter of New Orleans, intercollegiate and eastern grass courts champion; Bryan Grant Jr., young Atlantan; Gregory Mangin of Newark, N. J.; Eddie Jacobs of Baltimore, Junior Coen of Kansas City, Frank Hunter of New Rochelle, N. Y.; Keith Gledhill, rising young Californian, and the last of the seven foreigners that started yesterday, E. R. Avory and F. J. Perry of England.

H. G. N. Lee Loses

The foreign list of seedings suffered two service blows when H. G. N. Lee, the top-seeded Britisher, bowed to Ted Burwell, Charlotte (N. C.) youth, by scores of 3—6, 9—7, 8—6, in a first-round match that was halted by rain Aug. 18, and Marcel Rainville of Montreal, the Canadian Davis Cup player, was overcome by Eddie Jacobs, 6—4, 6—4, when that Maryland collegian gained the fourth round. The summary:

NEWPORT CASINO INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT SINGLES—

First Round

Ted Burwell, Charlotte, N. C., defeated H. G. N. Lee, England, 3—6, 9—7, 8—6.

Frank Shields, New York, defeated Brainerd Whitbeck, New York, 6—7, 11—9.

Second Round

Edward Jenkins, New York, won by default from Fritz Mercur, Bethlehem, Pa.

E. W. Feibleman, New York, defeated Harris M. Coggeshall, Des Moines, 1—6, 7—5, 9—7.

P. W. Perry, England, defeated Jack Tidball, Los Angeles, 6—3, 6—3.

Clifford Sutter, New Orleans, defeated H. L. Bowman, New York, 6—4, 8—6.

Shields defeated Donald Strachan, Philadelphia, 6—1, 2—6, 6—3.

Third Round

Bryan Grant Jr., Atlanta, defeated J. S. Olliff, England, 6—0, 2—6, 6—1.

George Lott, Chicago, defeated Jake Hess Jr., Fort Worth, Tex., 6—0, 6—3.

E. R. Avory, England, defeated Eugene McAuliff, New York, 1—6, 6—4, 6—1.

Eddie Jacobs, Baltimore, defeated Marcel Rainville,

BRITISH COLUMBIA SEEKS TO CHECK FLOW OF JOBLESS

Western Canada Plans Systematic Campaign to Handle Unemployment

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—British Columbia cities, which for many years have been the assembling point for a large proportion of the unemployed of western Canada during the winter, are making vigorous efforts to prevent the recurrence of this condition this year.

After a conference of municipal officials in Vancouver, the Provincial and Federal Governments are being asked to devise some plan whereby the customary trek of unemployed westward may be stopped at its source, in the prairie provinces. Transportation companies also are being called upon to coöperate in these efforts by refusing to carry large numbers of unemployed men to the coast free, as they do at present, almost every freight train being loaded with its quota of men looking for work or assistance.

To provide relief work for unemployed during the coming winter, the conference favored a division of cost equally between federal, provincial and municipal governments, an arrangement which was adopted with success in the period of depression after the World War. A complete survey of the unemployment situation by the Provincial Government and a survey of industry to anticipate future unemployment cycles were advocated by the city authorities, and this suggestion probably will be accepted by the Government.

Until the Canadian Parliament meets in special session shortly to deal with unemployment, the provincial authorities are holding up unemployment relief plans. They hope to coöperate with Ottawa and with municipalities in carrying out public works on a large scale during the winter season. To vote money for these purposes, a special autumn session of the British Columbia Legislature may be called. Out of all these preparations the most systematic campaign ever carried on to handle unemployment in western Canada will be conducted between autumn and spring.

'BUY NOW' MOVE AND HIGH WAGES VITAL TO TRADE

Signs of Business Revival Reported in Europe and United States

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Signs of recovery from the business slump both in the United States and Europe were related to President Hoover by Eldridge R. Johnson, former president of the Victor Talking Machine Company, who has just returned from a trip to Europe.

The United States, Mr. Johnson pointed out, is only partially dependent upon Europe because it has an internal consumption that is far in excess of the European home demand. He directed the President's attention to several instances of a general movement toward business and industrial recovery.

After his conference with the President, the capitalist declared that "the thing that will snap us out of the present slump is high wages. It is far easier," he explained, "to resume on a high-wage basis than it is on a low-wage basis because on a high-wage basis everything begins where it left off whereas on a low-wage basis, it will take years to build up again to the old standard.

"I do not believe the purchasing power of the country has been very greatly impaired either by the collapse of the securities boom or the drought," he continued. "The way to start general prosperity is to begin it individually. Let everyone who wants something go out and buy it now if possible. Do not wait for better times. Every dollar spent is a dollar put in circulation. Prosperity is not at an end. It has become a fixed habit."

HUDSON MOTOR CO. REDUCES PRICES

DETROIT, Mich.—Price reductions that make Hudson's Great Eight the lowest priced eight on the market, and enter the Essex in the industry's lower price range, are announced by the Hudson Motor Car Company. The reductions amount to as much as $355 in the case of the Hudson and run $110 and up in the case of the Essex. This is the lowest price at which Hudson and Essex cars have ever been offered.

Reduced new list prices are: Hudson—Two-passenger Coupe, $885; Coach, $895; Rumble Coupe, $925; Standard Sedan, $1025; Town Sedan, $1145; Brougham, $1195; Sun Sedan, $1045; Roadster, $995; seven-passenger Sedan, $1295. Essex—Coach, $650; two-passenger Coupe, $650; Rumble Coupe, $685; Standard Sedan, $715; Town Sedan, $775; Brougham, $795; Sun Sedan, $695; Roadster, $695.

News of FREEMASONRY

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

THE laying of the foundation stone of the new Girls' School at Bushey attracted an attendance of close upon 4000 brethren and women, who accorded the Duke of Connaught the heartiest possible reception. Happily fine weather graced the day and the variety of colors in the collars made the scene a picturesque one. The ceremony proceeded in accordance with the ritual set out for such functions and, at the conclusion, the Earl of Donoughmore, patron and trustee of the institution, wearing the green insignia of Grand Master of Ireland, voiced the thanks of the management to the Grand Master of England for performing the ceremony. He contrasted the present large structure with the humble dwelling 142 years ago when the school was founded by Chevalier Ruspini, in the unsalubrious vicinity of St. Pancras Station, when accommodation was provided for 14 girls, whereas the structure now rising would hold 1000 girls.

* * *

The second home was, from 1795 to 1852, in St. George's Fields, a name that suggests a rural retreat, but, even then, it was a busy thoroughfare. In 1852, the school removed to its present home at Clapham Junction, on the top of St. John's Hill, facing Wandsworth Common. At that date the site chosen was a rural one, but its proximity to inner London has, in the course of time, as the population has become denser, caused the school to be hemmed in by bricks and mortar and the playing grounds have always been of asphalt. For years it has been acknowledged that a move must be made to better surroundings, and, in 1923, a building fund was inaugurated. All the money for the cost of the new buildings has not yet been collected. At least £100,000 more will be required, but the modern Mason talks in millions and this sum is trivial compared or contrasted with the huge sums that have been raised and are being raised for Masonic objects.

* * *

Some years ago a junior school was founded at Weybridge, a delightful Surrey spot. This will still be maintained, and the new school at Rickmansworth Park will be for senior students. It will not, however, be large enough to accommodate all the girls accepted for the benefits of the institution and many will have to remain content with out-education benefits. One feature of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls is that all the staff, many holding university degrees of distinction, were educated in the school.

* * *

An interesting account is to hand of the progress of Freemasonry in the Holy Land, where there are lodges under the English, Scottish and Egyptian constitutions. The Lodge of King Solomon's Temple (English) meets in the Mouristan, a beautiful building, very impressive, not large, but with a balcony in the west and a stage in the east. The north and south sides of the temple have Masonic arches with stained glass windows and the borders are in oriental design.

The correspondent who forwards the account describes a visit to the Lodge of Mount Zion under the Egyptian constitution. The lodge is a Hebrew lodge and the working was in that language, but, on this occasion, the master, after he had opened the lodge in Hebrew, handed his gavel to an Arab Christian, who worked the degree in Greek, as the candidate was a Greek priest. Then the lodge passed to other degrees in French and Hebrew and a speech was delivered in Irish by a visitor. As the candidate was a priest he was permitted to retain his cassock throughout the ceremony. In the lodge working under the Scottish constitution the membership consists of Jews, Copts, Maronites, Moslems and Christians. The Bible and the Koran were both on the pedestal, to be used by candidates as they thought fit.

* * *

Information is also to hand of the progress being made in Freemasonry in Germany, where work is being done by the nine Grand Lodges there and their constituent lodges. The Prussian Grand Lodges (three in number) are Christian in character, Jews being refused initiation or affiliation. The brethren of the Grand Lodge of the Three Globes are contributing toward the restoration of Cologne Cathedral and a great work is being done in the way of Masonic research. Although the Grand Lodge of Friendship has to record a slight decrease in membership during the last year, two new lodges have been constituted, at Ansbach and Bad Pyrmont respectively, the latter being a revival of a lodge which had been founded in 1776. One lodge was instituted at Potsdam in the place of one which had been dormant for many years.

The Grand Lodge of Hamburg has annually a special meeting on St. John's Day in summer (June 24) because it is the anniversary of the foundation of the Grand Lodge of England, the mother Grand Lodge of the world. As in other jurisdictions, the brethren adorn their breasts with roses, and roses form the chief decoration of the temple. There is a movement afoot, in which this Grand Lodge is taking an active part, to form a united Grand Lodge, in which the present independent jurisdictions will function as provincial grand lodges.

* *

The famous Freemasons' Institute, established in 1772, by members of the Lodge of the Three Swords and Astrea, has expanded its courses, by consent of the Public Ministry of Education and is now operating a senior scientific high school. The institution began as a boarding-school for poor children of Masons and non-Masons. In the course of time it acquired an enviable reputation for the comprehensiveness and thoroughness of its teaching. Natural scientific and physical education go hand in hand, as do the arts and sports.

There are also the League of German Grand Lodges, now in its 52nd year, and the Society of German Freemasons, in its 61st year. The president of the latter is Heinrich Hoepker, to whom the Craft is indebted for a number of valuable Masonic books.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Anna A. Krehwisch, Oakland, Calif.
Etta D. Dale, El Reno, Okla.
Dorothy Mitchell, Oklahoma City, Okla.
J. E. Penner, El Reno, Okla.
Mrs. Maritta David, Evanston, Ill.
S. S. David, Evanston, Ill.
Miss Alice E. Slater, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Miss Ruth M. Dillon, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Margaret Roberts, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Irene Roberts, Tyler, Tex.
Henry N. Roberts, Tyler, Tex.
Florine Kitts, Alpine, Tex.
Mrs. Irnea E. Jefferson, Urbana, Ill.
Miss Avis May Harmer, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Emily G. McCloud, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Ellen Rice, El Reno, Okla.
Mrs. Sarah E. March, El Reno, Okla.
Miss Irene March, El Reno, Okla.
Miss Olive Brockbank, Toronto, Can.
Ruth Woodward, Salisbury, Conn.
Doris Woodward, Salisbury, Conn.
Blanche Wasmund, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
J. B. Williams, Sarnia, Ont., Can.
Mrs. J. B. Williams, Sarnia, Ont., Can.
Mrs. Ann Dixon, Duluth, Minn.
Mrs. Anna M. Tracy, Denver, Colo.
Verne A. Tracy, Denver, Colo.
William E. Bogert, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. Mary R. Bogert, Minneapolis, Minn.
Daisy Stanwood, Philadelphia, Pa.
Gertrude A. Richards, Philadelphia, Pa.
Jane A. Illes, San Leandro, Calif.
Miss Juana Culmell, Havana, Cuba.
William C. McKee, Chicago, Ill.
M. R. Rathbun, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Mrs. Caroline Curless Reeve, Dallas, Tex.
Matthew Perrin Reeve, Dallas, Tex.
Miss Edna Whiteman, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Mabelle Dahl, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. Anna H. Little, Youngstown, O.
Mrs. Rose A. Little, Boston, Mass.
Gilbert G. Martenson, Las Animas, Colo.
Mrs. Ida A. Harris, Austin, Tex.
Mrs. Zounah B. Holton, Austin, Tex.
George Shas Hall, Tampa, Fla.
Mrs. Bernice Lucas, Parsons, Kan.
Mrs. Pearl E. Shaper, Hamilton, O.
Miss Madge Alden Shaper, Hamilton, O.
Mrs. Elva C. White, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mary L. Allen, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. R. W. Meiklejon, Kissinmee, Fla.
Mrs. Jennie M. Burns, Danville, Ill.
Franklin P. Wood, Denver, Colo.
Mrs. Florence Wood, Denver, Colo.
John F. Easley, Ardmore, Okla.
Mrs. Arthur D. Raup, Detroit, Mich.
Arthur D. Raup, Detroit, Mich.
David H. Raup, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Emilie C. Hoskins, Sioux City, Ia.
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Mrs. Daisy F. Garland, Ann Arbor, Mich.
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Shirley H. Garland, Ann Arbor, Mich.
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Mrs. Vivian Moss, Wichita Falls, Tex.
Mrs. J. M. Corbet, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
Jim Corbet, Spokane, Wash.
Mrs. Rella H. McMullin, Grand Junction, Colo.
Adelaide M. Townsend, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
B. Panche A. Girard, New York City.
Mrs. C. W. Lake, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

CANADA
ONTARIO

Fergus (auspices First Church, Galt): Grand Opera House, 3:15 p. m., Aug. 24.

UNITED STATES
CONNECTICUT

Winsted: Church Edifice, 3:30 p. m. Aug. 24.

MASSACHUSETTS

Cotuit: Freedom Hall, 3:30 p. m. Aug. 24.

NEW JERSEY

Asbury Park (Second Church): Convention Hall, Boardwalk, 8 p. m. Aug. 26.

NEW YORK

Port Jefferson (auspices First Church, Patchogue): Port Jefferson Theater, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 24.

SENECA COPPER MINING

Seneca Copper Mining Company reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1930, income of $169,313, including copper inventory valued at 11 cents a pound; expenses of $232,946; bond interest, $25,944; depreciation, $3000, and depletion, $44,307. In the second quarter of 1929 total income amounted to $166,710 and expenses $150,924, leaving an operating profit before bond interest, depreciation and depletion of $15,786.

ART METAL CONSTRUCTION

Art Metal Construction Company reports for the quarter ended June 30, last, net income of $122,311 after charges and taxes, equivalent to 38 cents a share on the outstanding capital stock. Six months' net income was $279,990 after charges and taxes, equal to 87 cents a share on the capital stock.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR SUNDAY, AUG. 24

Vocal and Instrumental

Muriel Wilson, soprano; George Simons, tenor; Joe Kahn, pianist; string trio (WEAF Chain). Victor Herbert, Fritz Kreisler, Richard Rodgers and Benjamin Godard. 5:30.

Major Bowes Capitol Theater Family (WEAF Chain). Liszt's "Second Polonaise," by orchestra under Yasha Bunchuk, the feature. 7:35.

National High School Orchestra and Band (Grigsby-Grunow—CBS—T). From summer camp at Interlochen, Mich. 9.

Victor Herbert Program (Atwater Kent—WEAF—T). Lewis James, tenor soloist; orchestra conducted by Josef Pasternack. 9:15.

"In the Time of Roses" (WEAF—T). Seasonal music by women's octet, tenor soloist and orchestra. 9:45.

"Sunday Concert" (NBC Pacific). Afternoon classical hour by soloist and orchestra. 3.

Barbara Blanchard, soprano; male quartet; orchestra (Borden—NBC Pacific). Medley from Victor Herbert's "The Only Girl." Best one from it, waltz, "When You're Away." 9.

"Concert Jewels" (NBC Pacific). Classical hour by soloist and orchestra. Excellent references to Scandinavia, Africa, Russia and Mexico. 10.

Vocal Ensembles

Sterling Singers; Mme. Gainsborg, pianist; Herbert Borodkin, violinist (WJZ Chain). 4.

Mixed quartet (Enna Jettick—WJZ—T). Four well-known ballads and hymn, "Lead Kindly Light." 8. NBC Pacific. 8.

"Musical Memories" (WEAF—T). Salon Singers, mixed group; Lew White, organist, occupying Seth Parker period temporarily. 10:45.

Rhythmic Music

Fred Waldner, tenor; Oilomatics Orchestra (Williams—WJZ Chain). Chicago half hour. 7:30.

Vocal soloists; male quartet; Ohman and Arden, piano duo; Muted Singers, vocal group; Choral Orchestra (Standard Brands—WEAF Chain). A Frank Black program. 8:30.

Jean Goldkette's Champions (Studebaker—WEAF—T). Chicago program. 10:15.

Characteristic Music

Don Carlos's Marimba Band (WJZ Chain). Popular Spanish, English and Hollywood. 4:30.

"Echoes of the Orient" (WEAF Chain). Byzantine melodies. 5.

"El Tango Romantico" (WJZ Chain). Latin rhythms by typical orchestra. 7:05.

"Hacienda Melodies" (WJZ Chain). String ensemble under the direction of Vincenzo Paladino. 8:15.

"Red Lacquer and Jade" (WOR). The maxims of Confucius, which sound quite strangely modern, to a background of familiar Oriental music. The best recommendation of the program is that Orientals have written in approving it. 9.

Russian Cathedral Choir (WEAF Chain). Quartet and smaller groupings also. 11:30.

Orchestral and Band Music

Roxy Symphony Orchestra (WJZ Chain). Afternoon concert hour directly from the Roxy Theater studios under the direction of Joseph Littau. 2.

Goldman Band; Del Staigers, cornet soloist (WJZ—T). Seventy-five minutes from the Mall in Central Park. 8:30.

Recitals

Joe White, Silver Masked Tenor (WEAF Chain). Fifteen minutes. 5:15.

"Songs at Eventide" (WJZ Chain). Lew White, organist; Genia Fonariova, soprano, from Mr. White's own studio. 6.

Sam Herman, xylophonist (WEAF Chain) Fox-trot reminiscences. 11:15.

Gruenar Johansen, pianist (NBC Pacific). Bach's three "Minutes," in arrangement of Egon Petri for modern piano; Paganini's "Variations," in arrangement by Brahms. 8:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Harbor Lights" (WJZ Chain). Sea stories. 6:30.

"Mystery House" (WEAF Chain). Serial terrible. 7.

"Midsummer Night's Dream" (WJZ Chain). "An Hour with Shakespeare" period. 9:45.

Talks

"The Work of the Bureau of Standards" (CBS—T). Dr. George K. Burgess, director of the bureau, in Dr. Klein's "The World's Business" period. 7:45.

"Our Government" (WEAF Chain). David Lawrence, editor of our federal newspaper, "The United States Daily." 9.

FOR MONDAY, AUG. 25

Vocal and Instrumental

Roxy and his Gang (WJZ—T). Forty minutes from Roxy Theater. 7:50.

"Footlight Echoes" (WOR). Operetta hour. 8.

Male Quartet; Gypsies Orchestra (A. & P.—WEAF Chain). The classics come in the first half-hour, musical comedy and talkie review closing. 8:30.

Revelers Male Quartet; Frank Black, pianist and director; string orchestra (General Motors—WEAF—T). Change of policy in Family Party period. The quartet will not be merely a feature. This is their show. 9:30.

"In the Spotlight" (WJZ Chain). Popular, contributed by Berna and Vera Deane, vocal duo; Welcome Lewis, contralto. Balladry by Walter Preston, baritone; Robert Simmons, tenor. Orchestra under William Daly. 10:30.

"Dobbsie"; Singing Shells; Rudy Seiger's Symphonists (Shell—NBC Pacific). One hour. 8.

Orchestral

"Chicago Serenade" (WJZ Chain). Afternoon period from the Windy City. Piano, trombone, cello and xylophone specialties. 3:30.

Black and Gold Roonf Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Forty minutes. 6:05.

Rochester Civic Orchestra; Eileen Malone, harpist (Stromberg-Carlson — WJZ — T). The smaller classics. "Theme and Variations" of Carlos Salzedo, himself a noted harpist, by Miss Malone. 10.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). 11.

Pacific Serenaders (NBC Pacific). Classics by string ensemble directed by Eva Garcia. Trio and quartet specialties. 9.

Rhythmic Music

Victor Young's Orchestra; Tom, Dick and Harry, male trio; Reiting and Platt, piano duo (Maytag—WJZ—T). "Blue Danube" by pianos. 9.

Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians (CBS). New one promised, also arrangement of old one, "Limehouse Blues." 10.

Art Kassel and his "Kassels in the Air"; Ray Perkins, guest soloist; Wendell Hall (Shell—WEAF Chain). Popular policy now for the Shell period. 10:30.

Recitals

Rosalie Wolfe, soprano; string trio (WEAF Chain). We like "En Cuba" of Frank La Forge. 7:05.

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.

"Piano Capers" (NBC Pacific). Miss Dell Perry and Oscar Young, pianists, and Peggy Chapman, solo'st.

"Harp Harmony" (NBC Pacific). Offerings of harpist, vocalist and violinist welded with poetic continuity. 10.

"Hot Spot of Radio" (NBC—KGO, KOA). Songs at the piano by Henry Starr. 10:45.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). 6:45, 11:15.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"Believe It or Not" (Beacon—WEAF Chain). Facts about Tibet, land of mystery, by the pleasantly smiling Mr. Ripley. 7:30.

"Crime Prevention Program" (WJZ—T). Dramatic sketches built up actually from the criminal records of the New York City Police Department. 8:30.

"Real Folks" (Chesebrough—WJZ Chain). Search for new school teacher finally ends "up a tree." 9:30.

"Cotton Blossom Minstrels" (NBC—KGO, KECA). Burnt cork. 8.

Talks

Floyd Gibbons (Funk & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). High-speed interpretations of the news. 6:45.

"The Grizzly Bears of Alaska" (WEAF—T). John M. Holzworth. 7:15.

"Half Hour in the Nation's Capital" (WEAF—T). 8.

Choir and Organ

Mormon Tabernacle Choir; Alexander Schreiner, organist (WJZ—T). Mascagni and Wagner opera arias by choir. 6.

Band Music

Denver Municipal Band, Henry Everett Sachs, conductor (WJZ—T). Denver on the network. 4.

PENNSYLVANIA OIL CURTAILMENT

FRANKLIN, Pa.—Independent oil producers of Venango, Crawford, Clarion, Mercer and Forest Counties have agreed to curtail production 20 per cent until Sept. 1, conforming with curtailment in the Bradford and Alleghany fields. It is probable the curtailment will be extended to Oct. 1.

Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 10 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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For High Class Work in Dresses or Coats, Try
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(Continued)

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YORKSHIRE

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YORKSHIRE

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DAILY FEATURES

A Quotation for Today

FAITH is a higher faculty than reason.—BAILEY.

Odds and Ends

Lumber for Boxes

Some 4,000,000,000 feet of lumber are used annually in making boxes and crates, representing 15 per cent of the timber cut of the United States. To combat waste in this connection the Department of Commerce has prepared a booklet showing how to make hundreds of useful articles out of old box-boards.

Talcum Mine

North Carolina has one of the largest talcum mines in the United States. From this mine comes much of the fine soft talcum used as face powder, and also the talcum used in roofing and in automobile tires. The cosmetic type of talcum measures 80,000 particles to the inch.

Artificial Ice

Manufactured ice reached a commercial stage about 50 years ago. Twice as much manufactured ice is now used per capita as in 1914.

In Lighter Vein

Cheesy Salary

"Where's your son now?"

"He's working in the office of a cheese factory, where he gets thirty pounds a month."

"But surely he can't eat a pound of cheese every day!" — *Pages Gaies (Yverdon).*

Passing Show

Teacher: "Smith, what exactly does this mean on your paper—'Blow, suck, blow, blow, suck, blow'?"

Smith: "P-p-please, sir, that's my mouth organ music."

Ready and Willing

Little Lottie, aged 4, who was spending a week with her aunt in the country, had developed a great fondness for milk. One day, having drunk as much as her aunt thought good for her, she was informed that she could not have any more.

"Pshaw!" exclaimed the little miss, "I dont see why you want to be so stingy with your old milk. There's two whole cowfuls out in the barn."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Quick Rise

"That's our general superintendent—son of the president—he began at the bottom and worked up—started in as an elevator boy, right after he left college."

"How long ago was that?"

"Oh, he graduated last June."—*Pathfinder.*

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Maxim Puzzle:

"It is a long road that has no turning."

A Word a Day

Clairvoyance

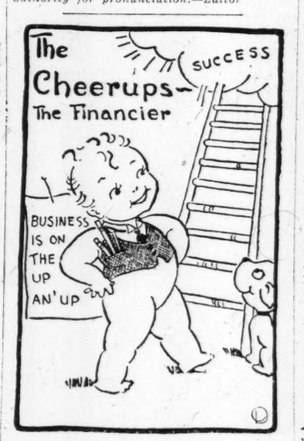
This word is applied to the alleged power or art of discerning objects not normally perceptible, or of reading mortal thoughts. This so-called ability is regarded by some persons as a natural gift, the clairvoyant usually operating, however, while in what is said to be a hypnotic state.

The word comes to us as a combination of two French words, *clair*, "clear," and *voyant*, past participle of *voir*, "to see." These, of course, go back to the Latin *clarus* and *videre*, with meanings unchanged. Because of this derivation, "clairvoyance" was once — and occasionally still is — used to express "sagacity, penetration, clear-sightedness," but its chief use is to identify one of the milder forms of the "black arts."

Clair-voy'-ance is accented on the second syllable and is pronounced as though spelled klar-voi'-ans, first *a* as in *care*, *oi* as in *noise*, second *a* as in *account*. The French pronunciation (klar-vwa-yans', with principal accent on the third syllable and with first *a* as in *care*, second as in *ask*, third as in *arm*, *n* as in *bon*) is frequently used in England.

"The practice of clairvoyance was denounced."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor



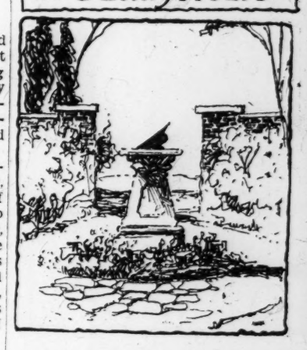
"Cheer Up," Says the Financier. "No One Has Taken Down the Ladder Reaching to Success. It's Still There for Anyone Who Is Happy About Beginning at the Bottom, and Willing to Climb."

Brevities

Judge: Census figures show that Collier County, in Florida, with a population of 2756, has only one man listed as unemployed. We understand his defense is that all sites suitable for hot-dog stands are taken.

Passing Show: A Glasgow architect has abandoned his profession to become a Scotch comedian on the variety stage. He should be able to draw good houses.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



A 'Cooling Station'

Dallas, Tex.

DURING the extremely warm weather one is usually glad to be able to stay indoors with the luxury of electric fans and ice water. But the postman has to go about his daily rounds from house to house regardless of the weather — and no doubt would enjoy a cool drink now and then.

So thought a certain young woman in a Dallas residential district. But she was not satisfied with an occasional giving of this "cup of cold water," for during the summer months each afternoon she has had a thermos jug full of iced water or lemonade, with a glass by its side, just underneath the mail box—a "cooling station" for the postman.

He is always profusely thankful for this little courtesy and his face beams as he takes a brief rest on the shaded porch while enjoying his "refreshments."

The postman is always trying to think of some way to return this courtesy. Needless to say, however, his benefactor feels more than repaid by seeing such genuine gratitude expressed by one of Uncle Sam's faithful servants.

Cited for Bravery

Orange, Calif.

AN ACT of kindness performed near the close of the World War has brought an unexpected reward to P. E. Bingham, local attorney.

During an engagement on the Soissons front on July 18, 1918, Bingham, who was an officer of the Sixteenth Regiment of United States Infantry, noticed a young Frenchman who had been wounded and was unable to move. He carried him to a first-aid dressing station, learned that his name was Perrie Renault, and left him to the care of base hospital attaches.

After the war Bingham made several efforts to get in touch with the young Frenchman. He was recently notified by French lawyers that he was one of five to share equally the $300,000 estate of the young poilu's father.

The Children's Corner

A Mixed Passenger List

FIB, the chieftain of sparrows, is the official announcer of Boston Common news. He circulates rapidly. Just before sunset on this particular day he was busy circulating—flying first to the Scroggins home in Ulmus Americana (American Elm), thence to the home of the large Squiffletree family of squirrels; then to various other places where squirrels, pigeons and sparrows congregate; thence to the Public Garden Lake over which he flew until he had found Levi, the orphan turtle; John Boom, the old frog, and Neck and Crop, the two swans.

Fib's announcement, which he gave breathlessly to everyone, was this:

"Tomorrow morning very early, meet under the elm where the Scroggins live. Horse and cart that travels around the Common is going to be there. We're all going on a cart ride up and down and around the Common, pulled by a horse."

Promptly the next morning early, the Commoners were gathered, and there, surely enough, was the cart hitched to a very large horse, a kindly animal and evidently looking forward to the occasion, for it stood with its front legs crossed, its ears thrown back and a smile on its face which showed all its teeth.

"Hop aboard! Hop aboard!" said the horse.

Such a scrambling and fluttering and shrieking and gruntling and friendly jostling you never saw. Squirrels, pigeons, sparrows—Levi, Neck and Crop, John Boom, Bert, the Second Assistant Gardener, the Squiffletrees, Florrie with one eye winking and the other staring ahead—a crowd of early morning funmakers. The horse was in the gayest of moods and laughed aloud several times.

Florrie perched herself between his ears.

"A mixed passenger list!" she whispered in the horse's ear, at which he gave a loud horse laugh.

Mr. and Mrs. Scroggins sat on the seat in front. Levi the orphan turtle sat between them and Bert the gardener sat on the outside of the seat next to Mrs. Scroggins, tugging at his head every once in a while as though he were wearing a cap. Which he doesn't. Merely a gardener's gesture. Inside the cart were squirrels, darting about and telling one another how wonderful it all was. Along the edges sat pigeons and sparrows.

"Everyone ready!" finally called the horse.

"Let's go!" arose from every throat. And so he did—at a brisk trot.

The start was somewhat sudden for Mr. Scroggins who was waving his hat for no reason except general jubilation, and his hat flew off and almost rolled beneath the wheels. Twenty-two pairs of willing sparrow and pigeon hands seized it, with a swoop, however, and restored it to the Scroggins head.

Up and down the walks went the caravaners, singing, shrieking and otherwise making merry.

Some one started a song which went something like this:

A-carting we will go,
A-carting we will go.
Up and down the Common walks,
A-carting we will go.

Once started, it seemed as though the song would never end, for it fitted right in with the jouncing of the cart and the rumbling of the wheels, but finally it did end, because the cart was rambling along the edge of the Garden Lake and John Boom felt the water calling him and, in one long, beautiful dive, went home. Levi saw him and in his tiny voice asked that he, too, might get back in the water, and the cart stopped while his request was granted. Neck and Crop felt then that they should be going and excused themselves. Whereat the whole company of pigeons and sparrows flew from where they were resting on the edges of the cart and dispersed to trees and bushes, calling their thanks to the horse.

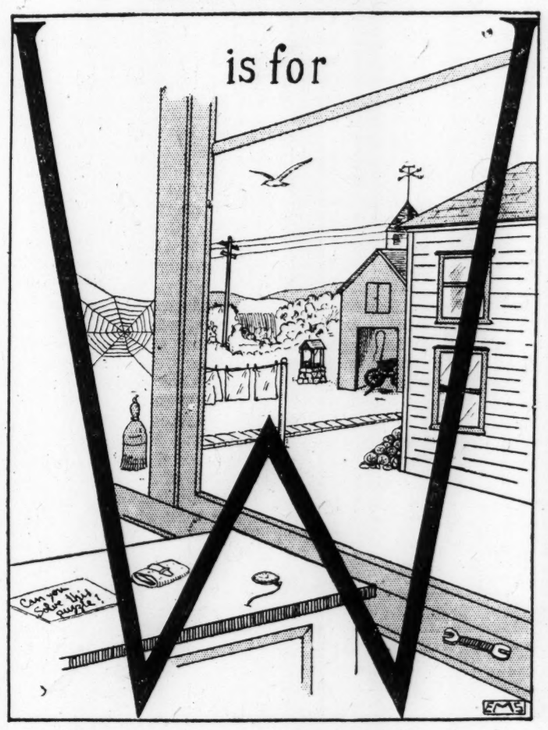
"Only a few of us seem left," said Mr. Scroggins.

The squirrels in the cart bed thereupon told Mr. Scroggins they would let him take them back to their homes, which Mr. Scroggins said he would be glad to do.

So the horse did it.

And a quite memorable outing came to an end.

Letter 'W' Puzzle



There Are 18 Objects in This Picture Whose Names Begin With the Letter "W." How Many Can You Find?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Profiteering in Food—and News

THE extent to which American newspapers can be made the tools of predatory propaganda is strikingly illustrated by the recent food shortage scare. Since the Government took vigorous action to explode the myth upon which profiteers were building a towering structure of increased prices, the press has been lending valuable aid by spreading the good news; but at the outset, when the scare was being manufactured, many of them qualified as "branch factories" for its production.

One case is typical, too typical. One of the most enlightened and courageous of the New York papers came out one day last week with a three-column "spread" as the feature of its first page, under a headline which read:

FOOD PRICES TO RISE HERE
AS RESULT OF THE DROUGHT

One week later it said editorially:

The food shortage scare growing out of the drought news has undoubtedly been overworked.

There is no intimation of any consciousness that the same paper had itself been one of the busiest agents in overworking the scare. The editorial continued:

But the food profiteers' business is not to allay popular apprehensions, but rather to turn them into quick profits; bad news, false or true, is their best asset.

There is no recognition of the fact that the same paper used the bad news as an asset for itself when its own story showed that it had official information which declared the scare unjustified. Instead, it played up alarmist forecasts of 25 to 100 per cent increases in prices put out by commission merchants. It succumbed to the temptation—which besets every newspaper operated primarily for profit—to treat news merely as merchandise, a commodity for sale, with the natural result that the worst news, being the most startling, is presumed to be the most salable.

A day later the paper in question carried an excellent story disclosing how criminal was the attempt at price gouging. Its headline ran:

RACKETEERS RULE
FOOD PRICE RISES

The story spoke of "instances of intimidation, racketeering and hoodlum rule as instruments in price boosting during the drought scare," and did a most useful piece of work in exposing the machinations of gangsters who, by terrorism, forced higher prices on New York City. Indeed, this paper has been most active and helpful in counteracting the first erroneous impression that was sent forth. Its treatment of the question is only used here as an example of how badly awry even the best newspapers go when they throw headlines about somewhat carelessly in the effort to sell sensation.

If newspapers genuinely wish to help prevent such abuses as the food shortage scare, they will do well to handle their news as carefully as their editorials. For scare treatment of combustible news may be more deleterious than any gangster's "instrument of price boosting," and headlines more destructive than a racketeer's bomb.

Unemployment Insurance v. Dole

POLITICAL leaders in England are making a united effort to put an end to the abuses of the "dole." This subject has caused grave apprehension among thoughtful persons in Britain, and has given rise to a good deal of harsh criticism in other countries. Happily, all three political parties are recognizing that the system is urgently in need of reform, and have coöperated to the extent of setting up a three-party committee to investigate.

The defects are admitted. On the other hand, it is well that the false and grotesque conception of the system which has become current in many countries, not excluding America, should be removed. There are millions of persons who deceive themselves with the notion that, whenever a man is out of work in Great Britain, a benevolent state steps in to pay him handsomely for doing nothing.

The word "dole"—a misnomer—is largely responsible for that fiction. The correct term is unemployment insurance benefit, and it ought to be understood that it is based on one of the best-conceived systems of industrial insurance that has ever been devised and applied. It is paid, not out of the national exchequer, but out of the Unemployment Insurance Fund, which is financed by joint weekly contributions from the employed person, his employers and the state. A few trades, such as agriculture and domestic service, are excluded from the scheme; and persons in the excluded trades do not receive benefits.

What is wrong is not necessarily the system, but what many consider its improper extension. This extension began at a time when the volume of unemployment became abnormally large, and when there was much sympathy for persons who, through no fault of their own, had been unable to pay the number of contributions required to qualify them for benefit. All parties are to some extent to blame for allowing the conditions which entitled a man to receive payments to become less and less stringent. But the Labor Government has outbidden its opponents in generosity, and has made it so easy to qualify for the "dole" that in many cases the benefit now deserves its nickname. The fund is £45,000,000 in debt, and the deficiency is growing. The complaint is justly made that it is constantly called upon to fulfill the function of pauper relief, and that the fundamentals of insurance are being abandoned. It is only fair to industry that it should be relieved of the burden of maintaining persons who are not properly covered by contributory insurance.

The task of the committee now appointed is to restore to the insurance scheme its true character as a contributory system actuarially sound. Labor is opposed to the idea of increasing the workers' contributions or decreasing the individual payments. Apparently the only way, then, that remains is to stiffen the conditions which will enable persons to qualify for benefit—in other words, cut out of the scheme many persons now "on the dole." Genuine insurance benefit is one thing; pauper relief is another. It is as sound in practice as in theory that the two should be distinguished. The question of sympathy or lack of sympathy for the unemployed ought not to arise. If charity is necessary, it can be given under the heading of charity. Insurance is insurance, and it is unfair to the insured to mix it up with free relief.

A New "Freedom of the Seas"

THE problem of freedom of the seas is a serious one, and has engrossed the attention of peoples, parliaments and potentates for generations, if not centuries. And yet, all unknown to the political powers that be, one phase of it has been solved within the last generation, almost within the last decade, without strife or bloodshed, without a single international conference, and to the pleasure and profit of all.

Those who can recall an August day at the seashore in 1910 will readily admit the startling emancipation which has been won by those who swim. In that distant era, the stretch of sparkling blue waters was rarely cut into except by a few daring swimmers of the masculine persuasion. Miss 1910 sat on the beach and watched the battle with the waves. The whiteness of her complexion was jealously guarded by a sunshade or wide hat. Her hair was dressed in a pompadour forward, puffs aft, and a ribbon amidships. She wore a silk costume of navy blue or black, rakishly decorated with narrow bands of white braid, and consisting of full bloomers, voluminous skirt, gathered blouse with high neck, long black stockings, and white canvas shoes laced well above the ankles.

If she ventured into the water, she added a pair of water wings and a cap of sufficient fullness to accommodate her coiffure. Thus accoutered, she would cling to the life ropes and jump up and down, shrieking, with each incoming breaker; or in calm water, she might attempt a "discreet breast stroke"—being careful, of course, to keep her head well out of water. But such activity was the exception. More often, she merely sat on the beach under her perpetual parasol, to admire and be admired, and returned to the city lamenting her tiniest freckle or least shade of tan.

No; the seas were not free in 1910—at least to women. But look at Miss 1930! She puts to sea, with her decks cleared for action. And such action! She cuts through the water, calm or rough, in the rhythmic crawl or the overarm sidestroke, her head submerged except as she turns to breathe. She alternately dives, swims, and basks on the beach without thought of protection from the sun. And she puts into the home port with shoulders and back tanned a delicious brown, to which she matches the color of her newest party frock.

Could anyone have predicted in 1910 that this "freedom of the seas" would be so soon, so peaceably and so agreeably achieved?

"Take Me Hod, Mr. Gubareff"

OUT of a recent altercation between rival unions of house wreckers in New York City comes the curious information that in trade union jurisdiction as laid out by the American Federation of Labor house wrecking is not a separate craft, but merely a branch of the art of hod-carrying. But that is not all. Among the names which thus came into the news there was not a single Murphy, Casey, Riordan, McGonagle, O'Rourke or O'Flaherty. Instead there were such cognomens as Kanaef, Kuteq, Zaremba, Ugrin, Gubareff and Kravachuck.

At last the secret is out. The Irish hod-carrier, one-time mainstay of the concocters of "Pat and Mike" jokes, is virtually an extinct species. His place has been taken by Poles, Finns, Lithuanians and Ukrainians. If this fact had leaked out before the day of the already largely discredited Scottish joke or of the more recent "immature" golf courses, there would have been more vaudeville comedians out of work than can ever be blamed on the talkies, and as for after-dinner speakers—why, thousands of them would have been haunting the soup kitchens and bread lines.

But this discovery raises other questions—not to say misgivings. How many of the other callings which Americans previously have considered the traditional property of some particular race are in the subtle process of changing hands? Come to think of it, the one-time Irish section-hand on the railroads of the middle West is no more. Perhaps he has become president of the road, or a bond salesman, or a chain-store manager. His place first was taken largely by Italians and Poles, but now even they have been supplanted by Mexican workers.

Even more striking, in a way, is the fishing industry of the New England coast, a traditional stronghold of Yankee skippers. Boats pulling alongside the Boston Fish Pier with such names as Lucia, Santina, de Costa, Famiglia, Amiro, and so on tell only half of a story which is completed by the swarthy complexions and curly black hair of many of the men aboard still other vessels. Whole families of Portuguese workers have taken over the cranberry picking on Cape Cod.

Viewing the number of Jews who each year become lawyers, doctors or poets, one wonders if Hebrew merchants will some day give place to Greeks and Armenians, as travelers say they did in the Near East some time ago. If so, will Syrians cater to the wants now so capably filled by Greek fruit venders, and will Negro lads completely oust the Greek shine-boy? To be sure, the Negro cotton picker of the old South seems a fixed institution, but even he may give way to machinery. The Chinese laundryman in many large cities has become a middleman, relaying his customer's bundle to a Chinese wet-wash laundry and ironing the clothes when they come back.

Are you sure your "Italian" barber is not really an Albanian? It might give a refreshing turn to the haircut-and-shave conversation if you should ask him.

Books, Time and Money

WILL England follow the United States in the matter of cheaper books? Even before American publishers decided to lower the prices of books, many an English publisher had been reprinting classics of modern literature at an extremely moderate price. But the policy of cheaper books has found a doughty opponent in Hugh Walpole. Time, and not money, the distinguished English author writes in a recent issue of a London weekly, is the chief enemy of the modern writer.

"Readers," says the author of "Rogue Herries," who was responsible for the introduction into England of the Book Club, "have no time to read. Critics have no time to read. Booksellers have no time to stock. Publishers have no time to think. Masterpieces have no time to settle." Mr. Walpole, it is true, admits that cheaper books, by making the profession of authorship less profitable to the incidental plunger into the rough sea of letters, will keep the less talented, albeit clever, author off the market. But, he asks not without a melancholy reflection on the meagerness of royalties, will not the established author suffer equally?

Now, it is undeniable that too many books, especially of the fiction class, are being published today. It may also be true that neither publishers nor critics have the time to discriminate between the really good book and the book that just misses immortality. But has not that been the case in the past when publishers had plenty of time and critics too much? Is it really possible that in England there is no public that will buy good books if offered cheaply, but that cannot afford or does not care to spend the money at present charged for them? Besides, will not a book of real worth survive the few hectic weeks of notoriety and continue to sell long after its much more successful competitor as "best seller" has been completely forgotten? And it is just then that the book-loving, though none too well off, readers would most appreciate the opportunity of owning a book that impressed them when they borrowed it from the circulating library.

Mr. Walpole, it must be confessed, also advances the argument that, should books become cheaper, the young author of talent will find the struggle for recognition harder. This may be so, although the fact that fewer books will be published should make the talented author's ascent to fame more sure. Nor can the regrettable fact be overlooked that there have lately been examples of young talent gone to seed after too great a burst of fame. Too much money for an author at the beginning of his career may be as harmful as too little.

When Men Study Home Making

A NEW phase of the study which is being made to improve home life has appeared in recent years in several colleges. At the request of young men students, courses in home economics for men have been organized. In one case the men asked for a course "covering all matters relating to a man's contribution to a well-ordered home." Over 100 registered for the course which included food selection and table service, standards of social conduct, family relationships, appropriateness and values in dress, and other subjects.

Young men in another college have for three years taken a course in modern trends in home making. Traditions, as barriers, are disappearing, and modern young women, their home-making ideals, and their relation to the world outside the home are being better understood. Class discussions have shown that, while the modern girl does not fit into an old-fashioned setting, womankind's fundamental ideals of home life have not changed with the advent of modern equipment and enlarged social and political horizons.

Not to be outdone by their older brothers, high school boys have recently been asking for home economics courses similar to those given in college. One group studied textiles particularly, including the choice of such materials as would best retain their shape, give greatest service, and be most suitable for different occasions. Laundering, sewing on buttons, darning socks, pressing and patching were parts of this project.

It is said that these courses for men have caused an interesting rivalry on the part of young women. They are giving more attention to the study of home economics subjects as they do not wish to be outdone by the men in a field which has been considered their own especial domain.

An honest study, on the part of both men and women, of all phases of home management is changing the words "thine" and "mine" to "ours." Home making is thus becoming a fifty-fifty proposition.

Editorial Notes

With households being equipped with electric refrigerators, stoves, washing machines, ironers, fans, lights, toasters, sweepers, radios and heaters, the housewife who is told by the census taker that she has "no occupation" may fairly reply that she is an experienced and qualified "electrical worker."

There is plenty of grass and water near Macon, Ga., so the Macon Chamber of Commerce wired President Hoover, offering free pasture for cattle from the drought area. Certainly, such practical coöperation and aid will quickly solve the problem.

Wichita (Kan.) business men who paid $115,000 to 20,000 youthful depositors in a defunct bank saved something far more valuable than that for the children and for themselves—the children's belief in business integrity.

As though reversing the old adage, "What goes up must come down," the recent St. Louis fliers, although "down," have set "up" a new endurance record.

The Girls We've Left Behind Us

THERE is perhaps no place where changes in manners are shown as clearly, or in such a delightful and whimsical fashion, as in the quaint books of etiquette published fifty or a hundred years ago. Written for the bustled ladies and walrus-whiskered gentlemen—our ancestors—they have become not only fascinating reading today, but form in sequence a vivid, well-told history of social conventions through many epochs, bringing us rather abruptly to this our own age of informality.

We can laugh a little, but gently, at the admonition reading like an advertisement of the Seven Sutherland Sisters that the "glory of a woman is her crown of long hair and the pride of a man, his handsome, well-kept beard" while we count on the fingers of one hand those of our friends who possess either. It is well, too, to remind an age when hostesses may or may not know all their guests that "one of the duties of hospitality is to afford a pledge of respectability to all those who enter its doors."

Imagine, if you can, the horror of many a modern young woman if she were told, as she settled herself into a roadster for an evening spin, that, when driving with a male companion, she must be home by nine o'clock. Yet those were the directions given her grandmother, together with others concerning her dignified composure of manner, her posture, which should be neither too stiff nor too reclining, and her carefulness in never driving past other carriages.

In the ballroom it was no better. There after a stiff and solemn waltz, when the young man was careful to hold the lady's hand gracefully at his side, never at his back, on his hip or in the air, he led her to her seat and, though always expressing regret "that the number who wished the privilege debarred him from again soliciting the pleasure of her company," left her to get another partner as best she could.

* * *

It is Colonel Lunette, a social lawmaker of the nineteenth century who takes charge of these young men. He is very careful of their dress. Colored shirts are debarred, but pale lavender or yellow gloves must be worn at all functions. He stresses the choice of handkerchiefs, "which must not look for size or quality as if you had perverted the proper use of bed linen." Nightcaps, he thinks, are "most unwholesome and uncleanly contrivances" and he dislikes "teeth washes, powders or the like advertised in the papers."

The polished Colonel loves the art of conversation and, like a true Chesterfield, deplores the fact that "slang phrases and crack words are becoming noticeably prevalent among the educated classes, though nothing is more detrimental to the acquisition of colloquial polish than this use of inelegant language." He wishes his pupils to be prepared for their entrance into society by a course in "ready and graceful elocution, at the same time guarding against anything that could crimson the cheek of good womanhood or invade the unconsciousness of innocence."

When the youthful Beau Brummel pays a call, he must wait in the parlor until the lady appears, "being sure to sit upright with his feet on the floor while he holds his hat or cane, a book or even a roll of paper to give a look of ease." His conversation must be "playful, tending rather toward agreeability than profundity, for ladies, though undoubtedly the fairest ornaments of creation, know only the language of flattery."

But, among all the changes that we look back upon, one thing remains the same. One thing the most advanced stylist has not been able to alter. "For a fashionable wedding," the Colonel says, "a lady requires a bridegroom. The ceremony over, a guest may congratulate the bridegroom, but never the bride. He can wish the young couple happiness, but never happy returns of the day, and must not insinuate to the parents by word or manner that they do not regret resigning their daughter. Gentlemen guests are reminded that during the ceremony it is very bad taste to exchange glances with any but a particularly charming woman, and then only stealthily and circumspectly."

It is hard to leave these Elysian fields of Colonel Lunette, where only courtly gentlemen and lovely ladies are permitted, for other books which certainly have more direct methods and probably dealt with rougher material.

Eating with a knife, using the fork or fingers as a toothpick is strictly forbidden, as is "making audible the process of mastication," but if there is anything nearly approaching a liquid on the table, such as gravy, etc., it must be sopped with small pieces of bread. "Eat soup deliberately," one warns. "Do not suck it into your mouth or blow it. After each course retain your knife, fork and spoon in hand or rest it upon your bread." He concedes that tipping the chair back at the table was not obsolete in the best circles, and though "snobs sometimes wear gloves at the table, it is not necessary to imitate them."

Snobbery in any form is not his idea; neither is too much cleanliness. "Though I believe," he says, "that authoritative testimony goes to sanction its adoption by all fashions, I contend that the indiscreet use of the bath should be avoided."

* * *

Mrs. Capon, the author of "Manners and Morals as a Guide to Tender Youth," is more broad-minded in the matter of dress, and allows that "owing to the difficulty of rearranging modern head gear, ladies are not expected to remove their bonnets when making a call." The great-grandmother of all hiking suits is recognized in this description, "The prettiest costume seen for a walk in the city or a ramble in the country is a short dress reaching to the knee with trousers of common pantaloon form or full Turkish ones. The time is coming when such a costume will be worn everywhere."

"When tripping over the pavements, the true lady gracefully raises her dress a little over her ankles. She walks the streets unostentatiously, appearing unconscious of all sights and sounds which a lady ought not to perceive."

If this same damsel, however, should have a faint fluttering of the heart at Christmas and wish to show some gallant the state of her affections, she must not go to the shops, but remember that "gifts made by ladies to gentlemen should be of the most refined nature possible, little offerings of their own gentle skill, such as a picture from their pencil or a trifle from their needle."

In this way, Mrs. Capon schools the nineteenth century gentlewoman, taking her from church fairs to operas and even to that most informal entertainment—a picnic—where "it is the duty and happiness for a gentleman to accompany the ladies but not to be obtrusive."

But of the schedule of the modern woman, with its committee meetings, its political gatherings, its hours of work in various charity organizations, there is no mention. Minute and endless attention to housekeeping, long afternoon calls and lengthy drives in the parks took up much of the time that is now given so generously to social and civic work.

* * *

Yet, in the midst of rather narrow conservative atmosphere, there is one chapter devoted to the independence of dependent womanhood that, with its breadth of thought and its extremely advanced trend, must have been a bolt from the blue to its readers. "Women must have employment." What a startling slogan was flung to sheltered sisterhood in that sentence. Like a faint but stirring call to arms sent forth by those pioneers. "Young women should determine to do something for the honor and elevation of their sex, do their own thinking, form their own opinions. It is not enough that they are what their mothers were, they must emancipate themselves from the fetters of custom and fashion. They are able to fit themselves for high positions, why do they stand listlessly by and allow men to advance?"

How radical and unbelievable those ideas must have sounded then. How tame and commonplace now. From the helpless maiden of the nineteenth century with her convention-bound life, we have come to the efficient, independent girl of today. She is apt to have a job whether she needs it or not. She does not indulge much in fancywork. She has lost some. She had gained a great deal.

E. B.

Notes From Mexico City

MEXICO CITY

FEW people know how many Presidents Mexico has had. Pascual Ortiz Rubio is Mexico's forty-second Chief Executive. Mexico's first President was Guadalupe Victoria, who was in office from Oct. 10, 1824, to April 1, 1829. His real name was Gen. Manuel Felix Fernandez, but after his troops scored a decisive victory on Dec. 12, anniversary date of the "appearance" of the Virgin of Guadalupe, patron saint of the nation, he changed his name to Guadalupe Victoria (Victorious Guadalupe). Of the forty-two Presidents, Porfirio Diaz, thirtieth Executive, was in office thirty-one years. Pedro Lascurain, thirty-fourth Executive, was in office less than one hour. Twenty-five of the Presidents were generals of divisions, twelve were lawyers, two were merchants, one was a doctor, one a singing instructor, and one an engineer, the last being Señor Ortiz Rubio. Twenty-four of them were constitutional Presidents, the remainder provisionally in office.

Mexico Now Has 42nd President

* * *

The pick and shovel have replaced the rifle and bayonet with at least several thousand Mexican soldiers who are busily engaged in the construction of roads in and about Mexico City. Army encampments are dotted about the environs of the capital, along the route of a new highway that, when completed, will link one extreme of the federal district with the other. The broad roadway is to be known as "The National Army Highway," as work on the half-constructed condition in which it is at present has all been done by soldiers, who have laid aside their khaki uniforms for blue overalls. The road is scheduled to be completed before the end of the year. It will be asphalt with a grass plot down its center, indicating that, in view of the announcement that all the work on it will be done by soldiers, there are also gardeners in the Mexican Army. In length it will be about twelve miles. Similar employment is being given to soldiers in other parts of the country.

Soldiers Become Road Builders

* * *

A common sight in Mexico City, that probably few capitals of 1,000,000 population can furnish as a local peculiarity, are the turkey venders with their birds that parade the most congested down-town streets and the residential districts, dodging heavy traffic in an undisturbed manner that leaves the visitor gasping. A flock of turkeys, from ten to seventy or eighty in number, is driven through the streets, by one, two or more men who "steer" their animals with long whips of soft rope, which they expertly swish at the birds as one or more inclines to break away from the flock. They come to a crossing and automobiles simply stop; there is no other remedy. In the residential districts they camp on grass plots while housewife or maid bargains for the purchase of one member of the flock.

Turkey Venders a Common Sight

* * *

After one year of experimentation, Mexico City's police and traffic force—greatly improved in the last few years—has finally adopted a brown khaki lightweight uniform as its standard, as most adaptable to the semi-tropical climate of the central table land. A sun helmet as commonly worn in India completes the outfit which, with a Sam Browne belt, gives the wearers a "natty" finish. Dark blue uniforms are worn for dress. White trousers that were tried out proved impractical. The addition of a corps of fifty uniformed women was recently made to the force, but the undertaking has as yet not shown itself especially successful.

Police Adopt Khaki Uniform

* * *

Mexico's population has grown 14 per cent since 1921, and there has been a centric movement because the federal district, in which Mexico City lies, has increased by 34 per cent, two and a half times as fast. The most populous states are within a close radius of the federal district. Contrary to general belief, women do not far outnumber men in Mexico, for there are only 103.4 women to every 100 men, and that in spite of the revolutions Mexico has experienced since the last count was made. Mexico City is now the second most populous Spanish-speaking city in the world, being outranked only by Buenos Aires in Argentina.

Population on Upward Grade

* * *

Mexicans feel that they have contributed their share toward journalism, not only in Latin America, but on the Western Hemisphere as well. All the leading Mexico City papers and many in the interior of the country now have rotogravure sections. The first rotogravure section established in a Latin American country was opened up here six years ago, as a heritage of the establishment of the first printing press in the new world or New Spain, as it was known in 1536. Antonio de Mendoza was the viceroy of the colony at that time. Establishment of the press followed the printing of the first book. Mexico City, or "Mejico" as it was then called, had been in the hands of the Spaniards under the Conqueror Hernan Cortez at the time for only fifteen years, for the ancient Tenochtitlan of the Aztecs was wrested from the native kings in 1521.

Papers Have Roto-gravure Sections